

# PEKING REVIEW

44

October 31, 1975

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報

## Build Tachai-Type Counties Throughout the Country

— Excerpts of a summing-up report "Mobilize the Whole Party, Make Greater Efforts to Develop Agriculture and Strive to Build Tachai-Type Counties Throughout the Country" by Hua Kuo-feng at the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture

## Chinese and Korean Peoples Always Fight Together in Unity

*Moscow-Made Detente Panacea*

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## National Conference on Learning From Tachai Closes

FOLLOWING the convening of a plenary session on October 15, the National Conference on Learning From Tachai closed on the afternoon of October 19 in Peking.

At the plenary session, Hua Kuo-feng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, gave a summing-up report "Mobilize the Whole Party, Make Greater Efforts to Develop Agriculture and Strive to Build Tachai-Type Counties Throughout the Country." (For excerpts of the speech see p. 7.)

Attending the session were Party and state leaders Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Wei Kuo-ching, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Saifudin, Tan Chen-lin, Ulanfu, Chou Chien-jen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien.

Party and state leaders at the closing ceremony were Hua Kuo-feng, Chen Yung-kuei, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Tan Chen-m, Li Ching-chuan, Ulanfu, Chou Chien-jen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen and Sun Chien.

Chen Yung-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, made the closing speech.

The National Conference on Learning From Tachai, he said, was convened under the cordial concern of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. The conference proceeded very well and the delegates broadened their views, gained a deeper understanding of the great significance of the movement **In agriculture, learn from Tachai** and acquired a better knowledge of

Tachai's basic experience. The conference achieved the desired objectives and was a great success.

The Vice-Premier added that the delegates had conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important instructions on studying theory and combating and preventing revisionism, promoting stability and unity and boosting the national economy. They had conscientiously discussed the important report delivered by Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and the summing-up report by Vice-Premier Hua Kuo-feng. They had visited the Tachai Brigade and Hsiyang County and seen their achievements in construction, exchanged experiences gained by various localities in learning from Tachai and in farm mechanization and discussed the tasks of building Tachai-type counties throughout the country and achieving farm mechanization in the main by 1980.

Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei pointed out that this was an important conference, large in scale and of far-reaching significance, convened after the founding of New China. It would give tremendous impetus to building up a modern socialist agriculture in China. The modernization of agriculture, he added, would vigorously promote and guarantee the modernization of industry, national defence and science and technology and greatly strengthen the material base of our great socialist motherland for preparedness against war and natural disasters.

The Vice-Premier pointed out that Party organizations at various levels should make unified arrangements for the tasks of building Tachai-type counties and achieving farm mechanization. They should grasp the work very firmly, make overall plans and strengthen their leadership and, in accordance with the demands set at the conference, take the

Party's basic line as the key link, achieve unity in thinking, work out practical and effective measures, launch mass criticisms of revisionism and capitalism and go all out to build socialism. They should organize various trades to support agriculture so as to make new contributions to vigorously developing agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country. Work this winter and next spring must be grasped well in order to make a good start.

In their speeches, delegates from a number of provinces and counties pledged that after the conference they would swiftly convey to the Party members, cadres and masses the solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the important instructions from leading comrades of the Party Central Committee, the essential contents of the conference and the fighting tasks in the days to come.

On October 21, *Renmin Ribao* published news of the closing of the conference along with an editorial entitled "Build Tachai-Type Counties Throughout the Country."

The editorial noted that since Chairman Mao issued the great call "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai**" in 1964, the mass drive to learn from Tachai has been going on vigorously. Not only have Tachai-type communes and production brigades been built in all parts of China, but more than 300 advanced counties have come to the fore for their achievements in learning from Tachai. Rural people's communes have become more consolidated than before and rich harvests have been reaped for consecutive years.

"China," the editorial went on to say, "has in the main met the needs of the country and the people in grain and most farm and side-line products. The 800 million people are being provided with food and cloth-

ing. The countryside is thriving and China's socialist agriculture has bright prospects. Even our enemy cannot deny this.

"At present, our country is in an important period of historical development. Beginning next year, we will embark on the Fifth Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy. The coming five years are of cardinal importance to our country. We will build an independent and fairly comprehensive industrial system and national economic system and get prepared

against the danger of a new world war. Turning more and more counties into Tachai-type counties like Hsiyang County in this period is of great importance to achieving the great plan Chairman Mao has mapped out for us in developing the national economy and to implementing the strategic policy 'Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony.' With a strong socialist position in the countryside and a firm agricultural foundation, our country will be better able to weather storm and stress and will remain invincible."

heroism and performed indelible meritorious services."

"The Korean people," he added, "treasure dearly the friendship and unity with the fraternal Chinese people forged in protracted revolutionary struggle against common enemies. The Korean people will always advance shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people."

"Twenty-five years ago," said Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien in his speech, "the heroic Korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il Sung, waged the sublime and heroic Fatherland Liberation War and defeated the U.S. aggressors. They were the first to explode the myth of so-called invincibility of U.S. imperialism. This historic victory has greatly heightened the revolutionary morale of the oppressed nations and people of the whole world and set a splendid example for the people of the world that a weak nation can defeat a strong and a small nation can defeat a big."

"In the war against aggression," he added, "the outstanding sons and daughters of the Chinese and Korean peoples, with deep hatred for the enemy, fought shoulder to shoulder, supported each other and wrote in blood a laudable and immortal chapter in the annals of friendly relations between the two peoples." The Vice-Premier sincerely wished that the friendship between the two peoples would grow from generation to generation.

The Chinese People's Friendship Delegation arrived in Pyongyang on October 24 to participate in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the C.P.V.'s entry into the war in Korea and pay a friendly visit to Korea. The delegation was led by Li Chih-min, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Deputy to the National People's Congress, Political Commissar of the Foochow Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and former Political Commissar of the Chinese People's Volunteers. Its deputy leader was Wu Tai, Deputy Political Commissar of the P.L.A.

## China Conducts Another Underground Nuclear Test

CHINA successfully conducted another underground nuclear test on October 27, 1975. The test took place in the excellent situation in which the people throughout the country are earnestly implementing Chairman Mao's important directives on studying theory and combating and preventing revisionism, on stability and unity and on pushing the national economy forward, and are winning one new victory after another in both revolution and production.

The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests by China is

entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government declares once again that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. As in the past, the Chinese Government and people will continue to make common efforts with the other peoples and peace-loving countries in the world in striving to achieve the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

## 25th Anniversary of C.P.V.'s Entry Into Korean War Marked

October 25 this year was the 25th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the war in Korea. Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet to mark the occasion.

Among those attending the banquet were Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C.

Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

In his speech at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk said: "Twenty-five years ago, the C.P.V. fighters entered into the war in Korea. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with the officers and men of the Korean People's Army in the same trenches in heroic struggle, they shared weal and woe in the life-and-death struggle against the common enemy, showed collective

Peking Units and former Political Commissar of a unit of the C.P.V.

## Nepalese Princes Visit China

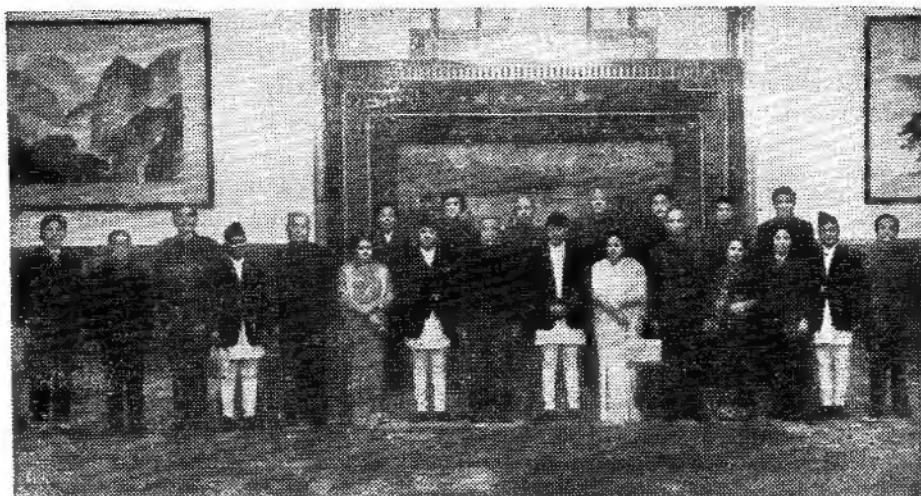
Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah, Princess Komal Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah, Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah and Princess Prekshya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal arrived in Peking on October 23 for an official visit to China. They were accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Krishna Raj Aryal and other officials of the royal house and government.

Welcoming the distinguished Nepalese guests at the airport were Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and over 3,000 people in the capital.

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Princes Gyanendra and Dhirendra and their wives on the same day.

Speaking at the banquet he gave that evening to welcome the Nepalese guests, Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien said: "Under the leadership of His Majesty King Birendra, the Nepalese Government and people, in defiance of pressure, have in recent years carried on an unremitting struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. Their spirit of defying duress and daring to fight has always been appreciated and admired by the Chinese people."

The Vice-Premier pointed out that in the 20 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Nepal, the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries have developed steadily and the friendship between the two peoples grown with each passing day. "Two years ago," he added, "with the visit to China by Their Majesties King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya, a new page was written in the friendly relations between China and Nepal. The friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries are a good example of relations between nations based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Sino-Nepalese



Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Chu Teh with Princes Gyanendra and Dhirendra and their wives.

friendship has stood the test of time and is in conformity with the fundamental interests of our two peoples. Our Nepalese friends can rest assured that the Chinese people will for ever remain your reliable friends in your just struggle in the future. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Nepalese Government's policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, firmly support the just struggle of the Nepalese Government and people to oppose foreign interference and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, and firmly support His Majesty King Birendra's just position of declaring Nepal a zone of peace."

In his speech, Prince Gyanendra said: "The relations between Nepal and China have been close and friendly. Both countries have been able to guide their relations with profound understanding of each other's feelings, attitudes and aspirations. The secure foundation of such close understanding has been provided by the scrupulous observance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence as adopted by the Bandung Conference of the Afro-Asian countries. The present state of Nepal-China relations has proved that countries with different ideologies, economic and political systems can coexist in peace and friendship for each other's benefit."

"Nepal," the Prince continued, "attaches great importance to its friendship with China. About two

years ago His Majesty the King paid a state visit to China. At that opportunity His Majesty was able to personally convey to the Chinese leaders his deep satisfaction at the existing relations between our two countries. We are happy to note that developments since then in our bilateral relations have contributed to further deepening and strengthening the relations between our two countries."

On October 25, Nepalese Ambassador to China Kshatra Bickram Rana and his wife gave a reception on the occasion of the visit to China by the Nepalese Princes and Princesses. Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Chen Hsi-lien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Yao Lien-wei attended.

Ambassador Rana said in his toast that the visit of Their Royal Highnesses to the great friendly neighbouring country of China had afforded them an opportunity to renew acquaintances and meet old friends as well as to have fruitful exchange of views with Chinese leaders, thereby further deepening the friendship between the two countries.

In his toast, Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien said that in the last few days, the two sides had held sincere and friendly talks on further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Nepal, and had renewed the profound friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples. "Contacts between

our two countries over many years," he added, "have fully proved that our friendship is based on a solid foundation and there is a wide scope for its development."

The distinguished Nepalese guests left Peking on October 26 for a visit to other places in the country.

## Secretary of State Kissinger Concludes Visit

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. Secretary of State and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and his party concluded their China visit and left Peking for home on October 23.

On October 22, Dr. Kissinger gave a banquet attended by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and others.

Dr. Kissinger said in his toast: "We are satisfied with our visit. Our two countries are too self-reliant to need assurance and too experienced to confuse words with reality, or tactics with strategy. We ended our isolation from each other because of our perceptions of our national interest. We will strengthen our relationship by deepening these common perceptions. And we will nurture our relationship by respecting each other's views regarding our national interest."

"Once again we benefited greatly from the friendly and wide-ranging discussion I had last evening with Chairman Mao," he added. "And many issues of common concern were examined thoroughly and usefully in extensive talks with the Vice-Premier, the Foreign Minister, and other Chinese officials."

Dr. Kissinger pointed out: "The preparations for President Ford's visit to China later this year are proceeding well. It will serve to promote Sino-U.S. relationships on the basis of principles of the Shanghai communique."

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua said in his toast: "Yesterday, Chairman Mao Tsetung met with Secretary of State Kissinger, and they had

a conversation on a wide range of subjects in a friendly atmosphere."

"In the last few days," he continued, "our two sides had a frank exchange of views on the current international situation, international issues of common interest and Sino-U.S. relations. Our talks have enabled us to have a clearer understanding of each other's views. This is useful. Both sides reaffirmed the principles established in the Shanghai communique and stated that they will promote Sino-U.S. relations in accordance with these principles."

## Concert Commemorating Nieh Erh and Hsien Hsing-hai, Two People's Musicians

The first of a series of concerts commemorating Nieh Erh and Hsien Hsing-hai, two people's musicians, was held in Peking under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture on the evening of October 25 at the theatre of the Cultural Palace of Nationalities.

The concert was jointly given by the Central Philharmonic Society, the China Opera Theatre, the China Song and Dance Ensemble, the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio's orchestra, the Conservatory of Music of the Central "May 7" University of Arts and the Children's Chorus of the Central People's Broadcasting Station. Items on the programme included Nieh Erh's *Song of the Broad Road*, *Graduation Song* and *The Dockers' Song* and selections from Hsien Hsing-hai's *Yellow River Cantata* and *Production Cantata*, as well as his *Go to the Enemy's Rear*, *On the Taihang Mountains* and instrumental music. The performance of the stirring revolutionary works of these two musicians was enthusiastically received by the audience.

Nieh Erh and Hsien Hsing-hai, both members of the Chinese Communist Party, were harbingers of Chinese proletarian revolutionary music. Nieh Erh, the composer of the Chinese national anthem, was born in 1912 and died in 1935, and he dedicated his whole life to the cause of revolutionary music. During

his short life Nieh Erh composed more than 30 songs expressing the feelings deep in the hearts of the Chinese people against imperialism and feudalism. He made a major contribution to the movement against Japanese aggression and for national salvation. Hsien Hsing-hai was born in 1905 and died in 1945. He first joined the movement against Japanese aggression and for national salvation and in 1938 he went to Yanan, site of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, where he completed many outstanding musical works, including the well-known *Yellow River Cantata* and *Production Cantata*. His last work *China Rhapsody*, written in 1945 with great feeling, testifies to his deep love for the motherland.

The works of these two people's musicians, born of the great revolutionary struggle, inherited and developed the traditions of Chinese national music and possessed a powerful militancy. Therefore, they have been loved by the masses. In their times, the two musicians' works greatly enhanced the patriotism of the broad masses, and today they inspire the Chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction and in their heroic fight against imperialism and hegemonism.

## Chu Teh and Yeh Chien-ying Meet Shang Chen

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on October 26 met and gave a dinner for Mr. Shang Chen, former commander-in-chief of the Sixth War Zone of the Kuomintang, presidential chief of staff and chief of the Kuomintang government mission in Japan, and his wife, who have returned from abroad on a visit to the country. The meeting and dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

The day before, Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and had a cordial conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Shang Chen and entertained them at a dinner after the meeting.

# **Mobilize the Whole Party, Make Greater Efforts To Develop Agriculture and Strive to Build Tachai-Type Counties Throughout the Country**

**— Excerpts of summing-up report by Hua Kuo-feng at the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture**

**October 15, 1975**

Comrades:

Our conference has continued for a month and we have fully discussed the question of learning from Tachai in agriculture. At the same time we have studied the question of agricultural mechanization. Today I shall dwell on the following questions.

## **I. Militant Task of the Whole Party**

China's socialist revolution and socialist construction at present are in an important historical period of development, and the nationwide mass movement **In agriculture, learn from Tachai** has also reached a new important stage. A great militant task before us is to get the whole Party mobilized, make ever greater efforts to develop agriculture and strive to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country. This is an urgent task in implementing Chairman Mao's important directive on studying theory and combating and preventing revisionism and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat; it is also an urgent task in pushing the national economy forward so that China will be advancing in the front ranks of the world before the end of this century, as well as an urgent task in racing against the enemy for time and speed and doing a good job of getting prepared against war. The whole Party must get mobilized vigorously, attain unity in thinking and pace, unite and lead the people of the whole country to accomplish this great political task.

To build Tachai-type counties throughout the country means building every county in China into a fighting bastion which adheres to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the socialist road. In this way, the leading bodies at all levels in the country will be further revolutionized. The cadres and members of our Party and the masses of the people will greatly raise their understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Our dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist system will be further consolidated and developed. And we shall have greater might with which to smash attacks in any form by any enemy.

To build Tachai-type counties all over the country means enabling every county in China to achieve stability and unity on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and go all out to build socialism with millions united as one. It means that every county will implement the general principle of **taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor** in developing the national economy, undertake large-scale farmland capital construction, basically realize the mechanization of agriculture, take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development so that production of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, pigs, all industrial crops and forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery will surpass the targets set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development and outstrip the state plans. We should see to it that the modernization of agriculture will more effectively push forward and guarantee the modernization of industry, national defence and science and technology so as to greatly strengthen the material base of our great socialist motherland for preparedness against war and natural disasters.

Take for instance Shansi Province where Hsiyang County is located. If every county in Shansi is built into a Tachai-type county attaining this year's level in Hsiyang where every person on the average has produced 750 kilogrammes of grain and supplied 250 kilogrammes of marketable grain, then the total grain output in the whole province would increase 2.5-fold and marketable grain nearly fourfold compared with 1974. Generally speaking, natural conditions in Shansi as a whole are not worse than in Hsiyang and it is quite possible for the entire province to attain Hsiyang's present level. From the example of Shansi alone, we can see the prospects of how grain production will rise after Tachai-type counties have been built all over the country.

The necessary conditions for building Tachai-type counties throughout the country have been provided on a nationwide scale. As a result of the tremendous victories won in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolu-

tion and in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the destroying of the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has achieved brilliant successes on all fronts and the consciousness of the cadres and people in class struggle and the two-line struggle has risen to unprecedented heights. Since 1970, the Hsiyang experience in building itself into a Tachai-type county in three years has been popularized and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture has gathered ever greater momentum. Tachai-type communes and production brigades have emerged in great numbers, more than 300 counties in various parts of the country have excelled as advanced units in learning from Tachai, and a revolutionary torrent involving vast numbers of people in learning from Tachai has taken shape in many areas and a number of provinces. In the movement to learn from Tachai, the cadres and people have mounted powerful attacks on the class enemies and capitalist forces and this has led to a tremendous rise in the socialist forces and a drastic fall in the capitalist forces. Farm-land capital construction has been carried out on a large scale, and during the past four years some 100 million people have taken part in each winter-spring period, bringing an average of 1.6 million more hectares of land each year under irrigation. The rate of mechanization of agriculture has been gradually stepped up. The amount of irrigation and drainage equipment, chemical fertilizer and tractors supplied in the past four years exceeded the total supplied in the previous 15 years, and a number of production brigades, communes and counties have attained a relatively high degree of mechanization. Mass scientific experiment in farming has spread far and wide. Five provinces and municipalities, 44 prefectures and 725 counties have topped their targets for per-hectare yield of grain set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development. Another 11 provinces and one municipality are nearing their respective targets. Thirty counties in the north have reached the target set for areas south of the Yangtze River, six of them topping the 7.5-ton-per-hectare mark, and four counties in the south have doubled the yield set by the programme.\*

At the same time, however, we must take note of the fact that the development of the movement is as yet not well balanced. So long as we strengthen the leadership, adhere to the correct line and take effective steps, the movement will get under way rapidly.

\* The grain yield targets set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development for different areas of the country are: 200 kilogrammes per mu (one-fifteenth of a hectare) for areas north of the Yellow River, the Chinling Mountains and the Pailung River; 250 kilogrammes per mu for areas south of the Yellow River and north of the Huai River; 400 kilogrammes per mu for areas south of the Hual River, the Chinling Mountains and the Pailung River.

To surpass the 200-kilogramme target is described as "crossing the Yellow River" and to exceed the 400-kilogramme target as "crossing the Yangtze River."

Learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country is a great revolutionary mass movement to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Like the land reform, agricultural co-operation and people's commune movements, it is another great revolutionary movement in the rural areas. The whole Party, from the Central Committee to Party committees at provincial, prefectoral and county levels, should firmly take it into their own hands, exercise centralized leadership, and organize all fronts and departments to make concerted efforts and strive for the victory of the movement.

## II. Key Lies in County Party Committees

Tachai is a standard-bearer established by Chairman Mao himself; it is a typical example in adhering to the Party's basic line, continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialist agriculture. Tachai's fundamental experience lies in its adherence to the principle of putting proletarian politics in command and placing Mao Tsetung Thought in the lead, to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and to the communist style of loving the country and the collective. Tachai has consistently used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to educate the peasants and deepen the socialist revolution in the political, economic and ideological and cultural spheres. It has consistently practised criticism and self-criticism and strengthened the revolutionization of the leading body. It has continually given full scope to the enthusiasm, wisdom and creativeness of the masses, thus ensuring the growth of agricultural production and progress in agricultural technique year after year. To build a Tachai-type county means spreading Tachai's fundamental experience throughout the county.

Through discussions and study at the conference the present standards for a Tachai-type county are as follows: (1) The county Party committee should be a leading core\* which firmly adheres to the Party's line and policies and is united in struggle. (2) It should establish the dominance of the poor and lower-middle peasants as a class so as to be able to wage resolute struggles against capitalist activities and exercise effective supervision over the class enemies and remould them. (3) Cadres at the county, commune and brigade levels should, like those in Hsiyang, regularly participate in collective productive labour. (4) Rapid progress and substantial results should be achieved in farmland capital construction, mechanization of agriculture and scientific farming. (5) The collective economy should be steadily expanded and production and income of the poor communes and brigades should reach or surpass the present level of the average communes and brigades in the locality. (6) All-round development should be made in agriculture, forestry,

animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery with considerable increases in output, big contributions to the state and steady improvement in the living standards of the commune members.

The key to building Tachai-type counties lies in the county Party committees, which are at once leading and executive organs. Only when there are staunch county Party committees is it possible to set the pace for the communes and brigades.

That the key in building Tachai-type counties lies in the county Party committees does not mean that the provincial and prefectural Party committees are relieved of the important or even primary responsibility they should assume. Whether a province or prefecture has a clear idea about taking agriculture as the foundation, whether it follows a correct orientation in building Tachai-type counties, whether the measures taken are practical and effective and whether the pace of progress is fast enough, the leadership of the provincial or prefectural Party committee plays a decisive role.

### III. Deepening Education in Party's Basic Line

In the historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction always remains the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. Deepening education in the Party's basic line in the countryside is the fundamental guarantee for building Tachai-type counties. All provincial, prefectural and county Party committees must conscientiously do a good job in grasping this work, mobilize the masses fully, constantly raise the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of peasants and make consistent efforts to ensure the victory of socialism over capitalism.

The serious problem is the education of the peasantry. The peasants are willing to take the socialist road under the leadership of the Communist Party. We must unwaveringly rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants, unite with the middle peasants and wage struggles against capitalism. With the growth of the socialist agricultural economy, the consolidation of the people's commune system and the improvement of the peasants' life, the overwhelming majority of the peasants have come to see more clearly than ever that only socialism can save China, and their enthusiasm for socialism has become still higher. We must be aware at the same time that in socialist society there are still classes and class struggle, and that the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between manual and mental labour still remain. Our country at present practises a commodity system, the wage system is unequal, too, as in the eight-grade wage scale, and so forth. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat such things can only be restricted. Therefore, new bourgeois elements will invariably be engendered continuously. This is true of the countryside as well as the cities. The traditional influence of small production still remains among the peasants, and there still are fairly serious spontaneous tendencies towards capitalism among the well-to-do middle peasants. It

is a long-term task constantly to imbue the peasant masses with the socialist ideology and to criticize the tendency towards capitalism, and at no time should we relax our efforts in this respect.

Many cases of the tendency towards capitalism in the countryside are problems among the people. They must be solved by means of persuasion and education, and criticism and self-criticism. It is also necessary to solve those problems concerning the consolidation and development of the collective economy appropriately in line with the Party's policies, and make constant efforts to consolidate and extend the positions of socialism.

### IV. Speeding Up the Building of Large-Scale Socialist Agriculture

We must guide the cadres' and masses' socialist enthusiasm engendered in the course of vigorously criticizing capitalism on to the great drive to develop socialist agriculture.

In building Tachai-type counties, it is necessary to undertake farmland capital construction as a great socialist task. We must carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, transform China in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, change the face of mountains and harness the rivers. This is a fundamental measure to increase our capabilities to resist natural calamities and achieve high and stable yields, and we must persistently and unremittingly carry out this work with the utmost efforts. The experience of the Tachai-type counties in different parts of the country shows that where big progress has been achieved in farmland capital construction, the superiority of the people's commune as an institution large in size and with a high degree of public ownership has demonstrated fully, the old features of small production have undergone tremendous changes, and better conditions have been created for the development of mechanized farming than elsewhere. In the course of farmland capital construction, the collective concept and sense of organization and discipline of the peasants are greatly enhanced and they think more of the collective and show greater zeal in building socialism. "The more we do it, the better we like it and the greater our courage and ability to do it well." All this helps to further consolidate and develop the victory in vigorously criticizing capitalism and developing socialism.

In order to build themselves into Tachai-type counties, all counties must map out overall plans for their farmland capital construction.

To equip agriculture with machinery is a decisive factor for achieving a great expansion of farming, forestry and animal husbandry simultaneously. In the course of building Tachai-type counties throughout the country, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must energetically develop their own farm machinery industry in the light of local conditions so as to supply the communes and production brigades with equipment and other products needed for the mechanization of agriculture. The prefectures and counties, for their part, must in the light of their own resources and other conditions set up small industrial enterprises

producing iron and steel, coal, chemical fertilizer, cement and machinery in order to provide the rural areas with more farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and insecticide suited to local needs. We must publicize among the masses Chairman Mao's teaching that the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization, bring the enthusiasm and initiative of the hundreds of millions of people into full play, work energetically for the technical transformation of agriculture and raise the level of mechanized farming step by step and in a planned way. We must train a mighty contingent of people for mechanized farming, people who are both workers and peasants and well versed in modern techniques. The development of farm mechanization will greatly raise labour productivity in agriculture and enable the peasants to set aside plenty of time to develop a diversified economy and build a new, prosperous and rich socialist countryside. It will also have a great significance in bringing into play the role of the people's commune as an organization that combines industry, agriculture, commerce, education and military affairs, in enabling the commune to display its superiority — big in size and with a high degree of public ownership — and in narrowing the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between manual and mental labour. Therefore, the various departments concerned under the State Council and the leading organs of the provinces, prefectures and counties must make very great efforts to speed up the progress of this work so as to ensure that the great task of mechanizing agriculture will be accomplished in the main by 1980.

In order to build Tachai-type counties and achieve high and stable yields, it is necessary to implement the Eight-Point Charter for agriculture\* in an all-round way and go in for scientific farming. It is necessary to make big efforts to breed, propagate, spread, purify and regenerate fine seed strains; to change the old cropping system, improve cultivation techniques and raise the multiple-cropping index; and to tap various sources of fertilizer, apply fertilizer rationally and do plant protection work well. We must work hard to promote scientific research in agriculture so as to change the present situation in which research lags far behind the needs of speeding up the expansion of large-scale socialist agriculture. Each county must set up agricultural scientific experimental organizations at the county, commune, production brigade and production team levels and weld them into a complete network, encourage the masses to carry out widespread scientific experiments, and bring into full play the function of professional scientific and technical personnel. At the central, provincial, prefectural and county levels, the agricultural scientific research organizations must be reinforced and agricultural production and technical work given more guidance.

The expansion of commune- and brigade-run enterprises strengthens the economy at the commune

\* The Eight-Point Charter for agriculture: soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water conservancy, improved seed strains, rational close-planting, plant protection, field management and innovation of farm implements.

and brigade levels; it has effectively helped the poorer brigades and teams, accelerated farm production, supported national construction and speeded up the pace of mechanization of agriculture. It constitutes an important material guarantee for the further development of the people's commune system. Party committees in all parts of the country must adopt a positive attitude and take effective measures to help the commune- and brigade-run enterprises develop still faster and better. In promoting the expansion of commune- and brigade-run enterprises, it is necessary to keep to the socialist orientation and see to it that they devote their main attention to serving agriculture and the people's livelihood. Where conditions permit, these enterprises should also work for the big industries and for export. It is necessary to make the fullest possible use of local resources to develop the cultivation of crops and breeding as well as processing and mining industries.

The people's communes have great vitality and are promoting the development of all kinds of undertakings in the countryside. For most parts of China, the rural people's communes' present system of "three-level ownership, with the production team as the basic accounting unit" is in the main still in harmony with the growth of the productive forces in the countryside. However, we must also note that, with the spread and deepening of the movement to build Tachai-type counties, with the expansion of large-scale socialist agriculture, and especially with the growth of the economy at the commune and brigade levels, this system of ownership will make a step-by-step transition to the system of ownership that takes the production brigade or even the commune as the basic accounting unit when conditions are ripe. In the still more distant future, the people's commune will undergo the transition from the system of collective ownership to the system of ownership by the whole people and then from the socialist system of ownership by the whole people to the communist system of ownership by the whole people. Therefore, although the economy at the commune and brigade levels today is only incipient and small, herein lie our great, bright hopes.

## V. All-Round Planning and the Strengthening Of Leadership

To build Tachai-type counties throughout the country is a great march in which our Party leads millions upon millions of peasants to deepen the socialist revolution and speed up socialist construction. The Central Committee and the local Party committees at various levels should all map out all-round plans and effective measures and go all out to win victories, just as they did in leading the land reform and the movement for agricultural co-operation and in directing military operations.

After five years of hard struggle, that is, by 1980, more than one-third of the counties in the country are

(Continued on p. 18.)

# The Great Long March

THIS October marked the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Long March of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, precursor of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Beginning in autumn 1934, the Central Red Army, or the Red Army's First Front Army, set out from the Kiangsi revolutionary base area, covered 25,000 li (12,500 kilometres) through 11 provinces and arrived triumphantly at Wuchichen in northern Shensi on October 19, 1935, where it joined forces with the Northern Shensi Red Army and the Red Army's 25th Army which had arrived earlier. In October 1936, the Red Army's Second and Fourth Front Armies also reached northern Shensi triumphantly. This unprecedented strategic movement has since become known throughout the world as the Long March.

After Chairman Mao had personally founded the first Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and set up the Chingkang Mountains revolutionary base area in autumn 1927, the base areas expanded and the Red Army grew in numbers and strength steadily under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the Kuomin-tang reactionaries' repeated large-scale "encirclement and suppression" campaigns were smashed one after another. The revolutionary situation was excellent. However, the "Left" opportunist Wang Ming and his followers, with dogmatism as their main characteristic, excluded Chairman Mao from the leadership in the Party and the army and completely rejected his Marxist-Leninist political and military lines. They pushed a "Left" opportunist line, resulting in extremely serious losses to the Party and the Red Army and failure to smash the enemy's fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign. The Red Army was thus compelled to shift position and embark on the Long March.

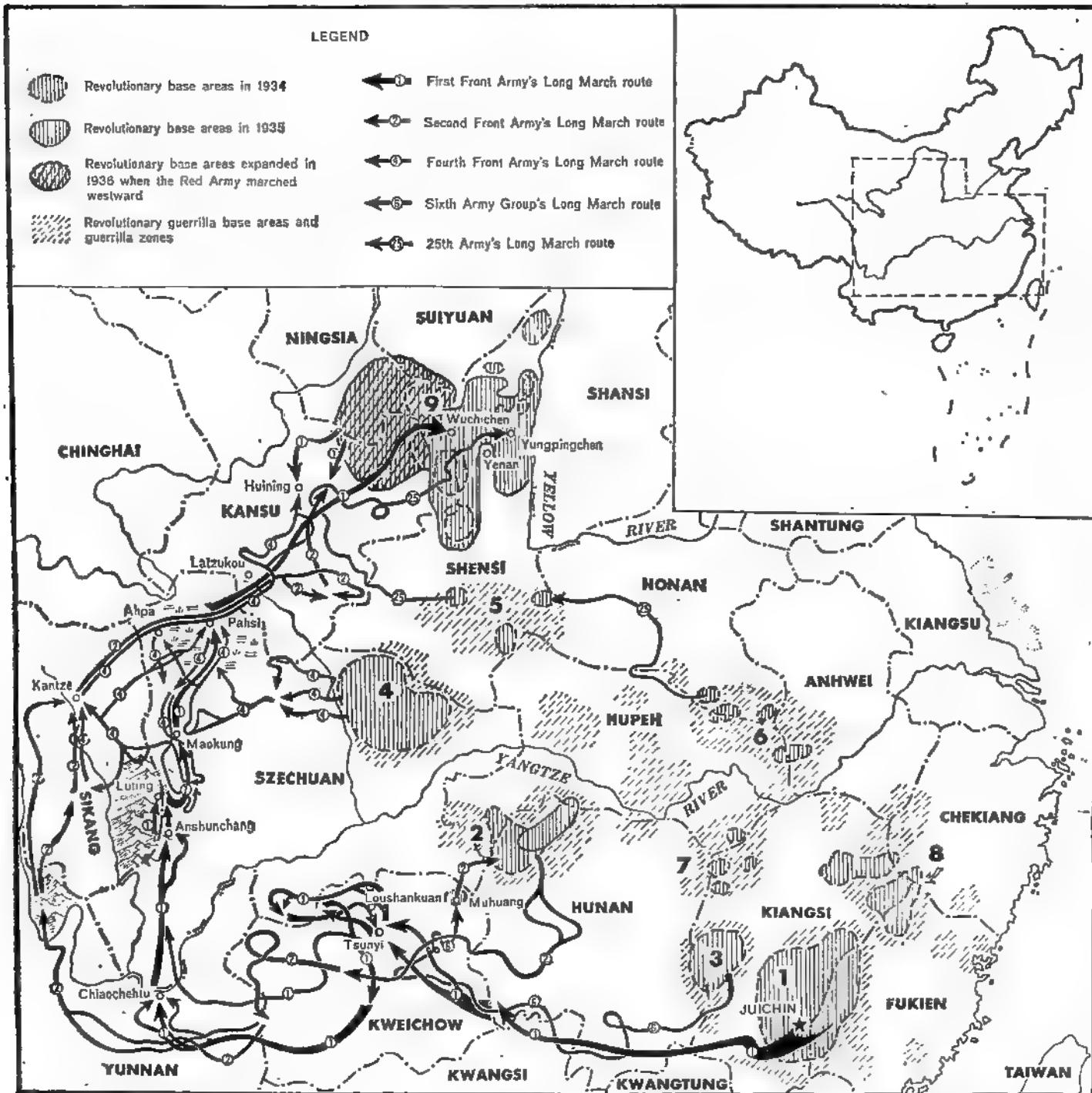
In August 1934, the Red Army's Sixth Army Group started to move from the Hunan-Kiangsi revolutionary base area to eastern Kweichow Province where it joined forces with the Red Army's Second Army Group, and together they formed the Red Army's Second Front Army. In October that year, the Red Army's First Front Army pulled out of the Central revolutionary base area with Juichin as its centre and set out on the Long March. The Central Red Army sustained heavy losses after successively breaking through four enemy blockade lines. Under such circumstances, the "Left" opportunists still advocated continuing the march to western Hunan to join forces with the Second and Sixth Army Groups in disregard of the fact that the enemy had

massed huge forces along the Red Army's road of advance, thus exposing it to the danger of complete annihilation. Thanks to Chairman Mao's timely and correct proposal to give up the plan of joining forces with the Second and Sixth Army Groups and march instead on Kweichow Province where enemy forces were weak, the Red Army took the enemy by surprise and captured the city of Tsunyi in Kweichow in January 1935.

Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line brought disastrous consequences to the Party and the Red Army and thus aroused increasingly strong misgivings and resentment among the broad masses of commanders and fighters who all yearned for Chairman Mao's return to the leading post. In January 1935, the Party Central Committee convened an enlarged meeting of its Political Bureau at Tsunyi, criticized the error of Wang Ming's line in military affairs, ended that line's dominance in the Party Central Committee, established Chairman Mao's leading position in the whole Party and the entire army and set the Party's line on the correct Marxist track, thus saving the Party and the Red Army at the critical moment of the revolution. This was a great turning point in the history of our Party, our army and the Chinese revolution.

After the Tsunyi Meeting, Chairman Mao decided to march to the north to resist Japanese aggression. The Central Red Army, under Chairman Mao's masterly command, adopted flexible strategy and tactics, cleverly manipulated the enemy forces and soon gained the initiative strategically. It crossed the Chihshui River for the first time in late January and arrived in southern Szechuan Province in preparation for a northward advance across the Yangtze River. When Chiang Kai-shek massed a large number of troops along the Szechuan-Kweichow border and strengthened defences along the Yangtze in an attempt to block the Red Army's northward march across the river, Chairman Mao determinedly ordered the Red Army to move eastward. It crossed the Chihshui again in mid-February and quickly recaptured Tsunyi, annihilating and routing two enemy divisions and eight enemy regiments at one stroke. As a further move to manipulate the enemy forces, the Red Army crossed the Chihshui for the third time in mid-March and returned to southern Szechuan. Chiang Kai-shek mistook this for a fresh attempt to cross the Yangtze and therefore hastily fortified defences along the borders of Szechuan, Kweichow and

## SKETCH MAP OF THE LONG MARCH OF THE CHINESE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' RED ARMY



1 Central revolutionary base area

2 Hunan-Hupah-Szechuan-Kweichow revolutionary base area

3 Hunan-Kiangsi revolutionary base area

4 Szechuan-Shensi revolutionary base area

5 Hupah-Henan-Shensi revolutionary base area

6 Hupah-Henan-Anhwei revolutionary base area

7 Hunan-Hupah-Kiangsi revolutionary base area

8 Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi revolutionary base area

9 Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia revolutionary base area

Yunnan Provinces. When enemy forces from all directions converged there, Chairman Mao led the Red Army in a sudden switch back to Kweichow, crossing the Chihshui in late March for the fourth time. It then crossed the Wuchiang River to the south, feinting an attack on Kweiyang. This forced Chiang Kai-shek to deploy troops from Yunnan to Kweichow for the rescue. Taking advantage of this, the Red Army moved straight into Yunnan, where enemy defences had been weakened, and ingeniously crossed the Chinsha River at Chiaochiehlu in early May. By this time, the Central Red Army had freed itself from encirclement, pursuit, obstruction and interception by several hundred thousand enemy troops and strategically gained complete initiative for the Long March. The four operations across the Chihshui River represented a great victory of decisive importance for the Central Red Army in its strategic shift of forces, and fully demonstrated Chairman Mao's splendid military thinking and his superb art of military command.

In the course of the four operations across the Chihshui River, Lin Piao and Peng Teh-huai worked hand in glove to oppose Chairman Mao's concept of mobile warfare. They were severely criticized by Chairman Mao.

Because the Red Army resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's policy for the minority nationalities, it received the support and assistance of the people of Yi nationality and successfully passed through the Taliang Mountain area after it had moved north and crossed the Chinsha River. It then made a forced crossing of the Tatu River, seized the Luting Bridge, climbed over the perennially snow-clad Chiachin Mountain and reached the Maokung area in Szechuan Province where it joined forces with the Fourth Front Army. The Party Central Committee called a Political Bureau meeting at Lianghokou in late June. At the meeting, Chairman Mao correctly analysed the situation in China and abroad and decided to continue the northward advance so as to lead the nationwide movement against Japanese aggression and for national liberation. But Chang Kuo-tao, who had usurped the Fourth Front Army's leadership, was pessimistic and lost faith in the future of the Chinese revolution. He opposed marching northward and advocated fleeing to the south. Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee criticized his erroneous line. In July, the Red Army crossed several other snow-clad mountains in succession and arrived at Maoerhkai where the Party Central Committee called a Political Bureau meeting in August. After the meeting, the First and Fourth Front Armies advanced northward by left and right routes separately. The right-route army under Chairman Mao's leadership overcame severe cold and hunger, crossed uninhabited marshlands and annihilated one enemy division in the Pahsi area in Szechuan Province. After the left-route army arrived in the Ahsa area in Szechuan Province, Chang Kuo-tao openly took the road of splitting the

Party and the Red Army. He deceived the Fourth Front Army and forced it to flee to the Szechuan-Sikang border (Sikang was formerly a province, but in 1955 this province was abolished, with its territory east of the Chinsha River incorporated into Szechuan Province and that west of the river into the Tibet Autonomous Region) and went so far as to set up a bogus central committee. Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee waged a resolute struggle against Chang Kuo-tao's intrigue and, acting according to the original plan, led the main forces of the First Front Army in continuing the northward march. It broke through the Latzukou Pass, a seemingly impassable natural barrier in southern Kansu, crossed the Liupan Mountain (in today's Ningsia) to the east and arrived in Wuchichen in northern Shensi on October 19, 1935, thus triumphantly joining forces with the Northern Shensi Red Army and the Red Army's 25th Army. After this, under Chairman Mao's personal command, the Red Army wiped out an enemy division and an enemy regiment at Chihlochen. This victory laid the cornerstone for the task undertaken by the Central Committee of the Party in setting up the national headquarters of the revolution in northwestern China.

The Red Army's Second Front Army, firmly following Chairman Mao's line on marching northward to resist Japanese aggression, set out from the Hunan-Hupeh-Szechuan-Kweichow base area in November 1935 and joined forces with the Fourth Front Army in the Kantze area in Sikang Province in June 1936. Thanks to the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the resolute struggle waged by the commanders and fighters of the Fourth Front Army and the support and help from the Second Front Army, a victory was won over Chang Kuo-tao's Right flightism and splitism and the Red Army's Second and Fourth Front Armies finally arrived in the Huining area in Kansu Province in October 1936 and victoriously joined forces with the First Front Army.

The victory of the Long March was a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It had great strategic and far-reaching historic significance. Chairman Mao pointed out: "The Long March is the first of its kind in the annals of history, ... it is a manifesto, a propaganda force, a seeding-machine." "The Long March has ended with victory for us and defeat for the enemy." "A new situation arose as soon as the Long March was over." Under Chairman Mao's wise leadership, our Party, our army and the people of our country have implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and, in the subsequent years of struggle, have continually overcome interference and sabotage by opportunist lines, defeated strong enemies at home and from abroad, won victories in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation, established the People's Republic of China under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and are advancing bravely and in giant strides on the broad road of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

# Chinese and Korean Peoples Always Fight Together in Unity

— In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into Korean war

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

**T**ODAY is the 25th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the war in Korea. With the sentiments of brothers and comrades-in-arms, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army commemorate together with the Korean people and the Korean People's Army this day of struggle in unity of the two peoples.

U.S. imperialism flagrantly launched the war of aggression against Korea 25 years ago. Under the brilliant leadership of their great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, the heroic Korean people, after three years of bloody fighting, defeated the U.S. aggressors and won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, thus making an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of all countries and setting an illustrious example of daring to fight and daring to win victory for the oppressed nations and people in their struggle for national liberation.

During the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea, the Chinese people, following the brilliant decision of their great leader Chairman Mao, dispatched the Chinese People's Volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Korean People's Army. The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government gave every care and attention to the Chinese People's Volunteers. The Korean people and the Korean People's Army regarded the Chinese People's Volunteers as their kith and kin and gave them vigorous support. The revolutionary friendship cemented in blood between the peoples and armies of China and Korea is a vivid demonstration of proletarian internationalism.

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has said: "The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung has said: "The Korean people and the Chinese people have realized through the practical experience of their own that their respective struggles against imperialist aggression and for the safeguarding of the security of their countries and the revolutionary gains are closely linked up with each other." When U.S. imperialism launched the war of aggression against Korea at that time, it was trying

in vain to vanquish Korea at one stroke and go a step further to invade China. The Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression not only defended their own revolutionary gains but also safeguarded the security of China, thus giving a precious support to China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Chinese people will never forget the great internationalist support given by the Korean people.

Under the guidance of the revolutionary line of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people, persisting in the dictatorship of the proletariat, sticking to the socialist road and holding aloft the banner of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, have won a series of great victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Recently, new happy tidings have come from Korea: the Korean people have already fulfilled 16 months ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy put forward by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea adheres to proletarian internationalism, opposes imperialism and modern revisionism and actively supports the just struggles of the people of the third world countries. Its international prestige is mounting daily. It is now standing firm in the east of Asia as a prosperous and thriving socialist country. The Chinese people are elated over the brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people in all fields.

The reunification of the 3,000-ri beautiful land of Korea is the lofty national aspiration of the entire Korean people. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been waging an unremitting struggle to achieve this aim. The three principles on the independent and peaceful reunification and the five-point programme on preventing a national split and realizing the reunification of the fatherland put forward by President Kim Il Sung have charted the correct way to solve the question of Korea's reunification and won the warm support of the entire Korean people. The Chinese people firmly support the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and strongly denounce the scheme of creating "two Koreas." For

the purpose of promoting the settlement of the Korean question and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, Algeria, China and other countries have tabled at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly a correct and reasonable draft resolution for the dissolution of the "U.N. Command," the withdrawal from south Korea of all foreign troops under the U.N. flag and the conclusion of a peace agreement to be signed by the real parties to the Armistice Agreement of Korea to replace the armistice agreement. This draft resolution not only accords with the Korean people's urgent desire but is also conducive to a basic improvement of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia. The Korean question is now under debate at the U.N. General Assembly. We are glad to see that the Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification is gaining ever stronger sympathy and support internationally. We always hold that the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. We are

firmly convinced that the Korean people's sacred cause of reunifying their fatherland will finally be crowned with success.

The great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of China and Korea is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and is founded and fostered personally by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, and President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people. This friendship and solidarity has been incessantly consolidated and developed during their common revolutionary struggles. In recent years, the Party and state leaders of China and Korea have exchanged visits, making great contributions to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Korean peoples. No matter how violent a storm may break out in the world hereafter, the Chinese people will always unite and fight together with their Korean comrades-in-arms!

(October 25)

### At First Committee of U.N. General Assembly

## Huang Hua's Speech on Korean Question

The First Committee of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly began its debate on the Korean question on October 21. Representatives of many countries spoke in support of the draft resolution sponsored by Algeria, China and 40 other countries demanding the dissolution of the "U.N. Command" and withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. The Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with Vice-Foreign Minister Li Jong Mok as its Chairman attended the session. Li Jong Mok spoke at the committee meeting on October 21.

Chinese Representative Huang Hua made a speech at the meeting the same day.

**H**UANG Hua first of all expressed warm welcome to the Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for participating in the current session, and supported the speech by Li Jong Mok, Chairman of the D.P.R.K. Delegation.

Huang Hua pointed out that since World War II the United States has occupied south Korea, interfered in the Korean internal affairs and obstructed the reunification of Korea. In 1950, U.S. troops invaded Korea under the U.N. flag. Since the Korean armistice in 1953, they have been hanging on in south Korea, refusing to withdraw therefrom. Herein lies the root cause why the Korean question has thus far remained unsettled and why the Korean Peninsula is still in a state of artificial division.

Over a long period, he said, in order to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward a series of positive and reasonable propositions and proposals to this effect. Particularly the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point programme for the prevention of a national split and the realization of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forward by President Kim Il Sung have clearly pointed to the correct road for the reunification of Korea and have received the firm support of the entire Korean people and the broad endorsement of the people of various countries.

"The consensus adopted by the 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly has affirmed the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, dissolved the 'U.N. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea,' which was a tool for interfering in the internal affairs of Korea, and thus welcome progress has been achieved. Now there is an ever more resounding voice in the world demanding the dissolution of the 'U.N. Command' and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea. The United Nations should make a positive response and speedily correct all the mistakes it committed on the Korean question so as to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea," he continued.

Exposing the so-called draft resolution on the Korean question submitted by the United States and other countries, he pointed out: "This draft resolution professes a preparedness to terminate the 'U.N. Command' and even puts forward a specific date for its dissolution. But in effect it evades the crucial issue of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag. This shows that its purpose is none other than to use the dissolution of the 'U.N. Command' as a pretense in exchange for the legalization of the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea and the creation of 'two Koreas.' The repeated U.S. attempt to thrust the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea into the United Nations is part and parcel of this scheme. The U.S. Government openly declared that after the dissolution of the 'U.N. Command,' U.S. troops would remain in south Korea in accordance with the so-called 'U.S.-ROK treaty.' The U.S. draft resolution also requires the United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea, which is not a signatory to the armistice agreement, to take over the so-called responsibilities of the 'U.N. Command.' Judging from the above ideas in combination, is it not crystal clear that the United States is bent on legalizing the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea and on creating 'two Koreas'? No matter how it may be prettified, such a draft resolution which can in no way lead to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question but can only aggravate the division and tension in Korea is absolutely unacceptable to us and all other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries."

Huang Hua also pointed out that as for the amended U.S. draft resolution, it has not in the least changed the fundamental essence of the original U.S. draft resolution but only adds some cosmetics to it. Certainly this is of no avail and has no value at all.

"In contrast to the draft resolution submitted by the United States and other countries, the draft resolution submitted by Algeria and 41 other countries entitled 'Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice Into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea' reflects the present situation on the Korean Peninsula and the needs of our time. This is a draft resolution that is really capable of solving the problem," Huang Hua said.

The Chinese representative pointed out that the so-called "U.N. Command" has been a downright tool for aggression and should have been dissolved long ago. However, under the signboard of the "U.N. Command," the United States has all along stationed its troops in south Korea, which have incessantly carried out armed provocations and military manoeuvres. With the abetment and support of the United States, the ruling clique of south Korea has wantonly pushed the policy of national division and stepped up its brutal repression of the people in south Korea, who demand national reunification and strive for democratic rights. It even clamoured for war and "reunification by prevailing over communism." Such is the root cause of the prolonged

tension on the Korean Peninsula and the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea. Now that 22 years have elapsed since the Korean armistice and 17 years since the withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea, what reason is there for U.S. troops to continue to hang on in south Korea? The dissolution of the so-called "U.N. Command" must be settled together with the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea, and the two must not be separated. Otherwise, the mere dissolution of the "U.N. Command" with the continued presence of U.S. troops in south Korea will be of no help whatsoever to the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Huang Hua went on to say: "The U.S. representative's idea for the United States and the south Korean authorities to propose to the parties of the armistice the convening of a conference to discuss ways to preserve the armistice agreement and the exploration at such a conference of the possibility of a larger conference to negotiate a more fundamental arrangement is of no avail and completely impractical."

"In the actual prevailing circumstances, the practical way is for the real parties to the Korean Armistice Agreement to negotiate and sign a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has long expressed its readiness to enter into negotiations with the United States as a signatory to the armistice agreement to conclude a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement," he added.

"Moreover," Huang Hua said, "the United States openly asserts that the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea is for the maintenance of the so-called 'balance of force' on the Korean Peninsula. This is all the more a downright deception. As is known to all, at present there are no foreign troops at all in north Korea, whereas in south Korea apart from the armed forces of the south Korean ruling clique itself, which have exceeded those in the northern part, large numbers of U.S. troops have been stationed and even U.S. nuclear weapons have been blatantly deployed. How can there be any so-called 'balance of force'? On the contrary, it is precisely the presence of large numbers of U.S. troops in south Korea and the U.S. policy of actively modernizing the puppet troops of the Pak Jung Hi clique that have created grave menace to the security of the northern part of Korea. The continued presence of U.S. troops in south Korea under whatever name contravenes the principles of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and will only aggravate the tension on the Korean Peninsula."

"The affairs of the people of various countries," he stressed, "should be managed by the people of the countries concerned, and the Korean people's affairs should be managed by the Korean people themselves. The reunification of Korea should be realized by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference. All artificially divided countries will eventually realize their national reunification — this is the

general trend and popular demand. Those who try to obstruct such an irresistible current will only end up disgracefully like the grasshopper in the fable which tried to stop the chariot."

"China and Korea are neighbours as closely related as the lips and the teeth, and the Chinese and Korean peoples are close comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder. We firmly support the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and we resolutely oppose the inter-

ference by outside force in the internal affairs of Korea and the creation of 'two Koreas.' We are convinced that the draft resolution submitted by Algeria and other countries has provided a practical and effective formula for ceasing the interference by outside force, promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and eliminating the tension on the Korean Peninsula. Together with the other co-sponsors of this draft resolution, we hope that the current session of the General Assembly will seriously consider and adopt it," he concluded.

## Laos Develops Its Revolutionary Gains

TO mark the occasion of the 30th anniversary of Laos' Independence Day (October 12), the Propaganda and Training Board of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party recently published an official document. It gives an account of the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Lao people, the present situation in Laos and the people's immediate tasks. It says that the Lao people's victories in their 18-year war of national liberation against U.S. aggression, marked by the signing of the Vientiane agreement, helped bring about changes in the Lao situation between 1973 and 1975.

During the said period, "under the leadership of the Party, the Lao army and people went over from the national-liberation war to a revolutionary struggle in the political, cultural, economic and social fields in peace by developing the struggle in all three zones (liberated zone, Vientiane-controlled zone and neutralized zone)."

"The Lao situation gradually matured," the document goes on. "The Lao people were unable to live any longer under the old regime. The reactionary authorities could not rule the people. The middle class favoured the revolutionary forces. The complete victory of the Cambodian people on April 17, 1975, and that of the Vietnamese people on April 30, 1975, created very favourable conditions for the Lao revolution. In that situation, on May 5, 1975, the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party made an appeal to the entire people and army of Laos to launch the three strategic attacks: people's uprising to seize power from the ultra-Rightists; mutinies in the old

Vientiane army to quit their ranks and co-operate with the patriotic forces; and military attacks by the Lao People's Liberation Army."

In response to the Party's call, the document says, the Lao people, united as one, launched a vigorous uprising to seize power and set up people's revolutionary power in areas of different provinces formerly under the control of the Vientiane-side and in the neutralized zone. On August 23 this year people's revolutionary administrations were set up in the capital city Vientiane and the Province of Vientiane, marking the basic completion of the nationwide struggle for the seizure of power.

"The revolutionary struggle of the Lao people during the past 30 years has brought about many great changes in Laos," says the document. "Four-fifths of the territory, namely, the old liberated zone, has set up



Lao People's Liberation Armymen at mass meeting to seize power in Vientiane city and Vientiane Province.

the people's democratic system. Following the people's uprising to seize power, the remaining one-fifth of the territory is embarking on the same path."

The document says: Our homeland is completely liberated. However, rotten vestiges left over by U.S. neo-colonialism are causing countless difficulties for our people. So the immediate tasks of the Lao people are "to continue doing away with all vestiges of U.S. neo-colonialism, carry out an uncompromising struggle in order to smash all sabotage schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the traitors, actively build up political forces and the people's armed forces, defend the homeland and the people's revolutionary administration, maintain public security and, at the same time, try to overcome all difficulties to develop the economy and culture."

Under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Lao people have scored splendid victories in construction in the liberated zone.

Following the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and laying stress on self-sufficiency in grain as set forth by the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the people in the liberated zone have expanded the cultivated acreage, built water conservancy projects and used scientific farming methods. After two 3-year plans for economic construction, cultivated acreage exceeded 200,000 hectares by 1974. Grain output in the liberated zone rose steadily. A number of provinces have achieved self-sufficiency in grain supply.

Under the guidance of the People's Revolutionary Party's principle of laying stress on developing small industries and restoring rural handicrafts and industry in the service of agriculture, small and medium-sized

plants and handicraft workshops have mushroomed in the liberated zone. In Sam Neua Province, there are machine-building plants, textile mills, food processing factories, printing shops, electric power stations and pharmacies run by the central government, while in other provinces farm tool plants, textile mills and comprehensive repair workshops have also been set up according to local conditions.

Even during the war, the people and armed forces in the liberated zone repaired or built over 4,000 kilometres of highways and more than 2,000 kilometres of trails and passages in mountainous areas, in addition to dredging 1,000-odd kilometres of waterways for navigation.

On the ~~trade~~ front, one finds thriving markets with stable prices. The people's purchasing power is steadily increasing and total sales of commodities in 1974 rose 5.8 times compared with 1967.

The Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party has called for the development of national culture and national education. By 1974, the liberated zone boasted nearly 40 middle schools, one university and several technical institutes. Practically every village had its own primary school and mass campaigns had been launched to eliminate illiteracy. An initial network of medical service has been set up with most of the villages having their own clinics and public health workers.

The Lao people now are working hard to consolidate the fruits of revolution, heal the wounds of war, develop the national economy and prepare for the general elections and the establishment of people's councils and administrative committees at all levels.

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(Continued from p. 10.)

expected to become Tachai-type counties, and more Tachai-type brigades and communes should have been built up in the other counties. There are now more than 300 advanced counties in the country which have distinguished themselves in learning from Tachai. While these counties must continue to consolidate their achievements and make further progress, an average of at least 100 new Tachai-type counties should be built annually in the next five years. The provincial, municipal and autonomous regional Party committees and the prefectural Party committees under them should all work out their own concrete plans. All county Party committees in the country should regard the work of building Tachai-type counties as their own goal of struggle and, on the basis of local conditions, draw up their own schedules and steps for accomplishing the task and strive to fulfil it ahead of time.

The various departments under the Party Central Committee and the government should make great concerted efforts and do a good job in building Tachai-type counties. Agricultural departments must devote all their efforts to the movement to build Tachai-type

counties throughout the country, do a good job in investigation and study, and give timely reports to the Central Committee and the State Council on the movement's progress and problems. All other departments including those of planning, industry and communications, finance and commerce, culture and education, science, public health and family planning should make their contributions to building Tachai-type counties throughout the country.

Building Tachai-type counties is a great and arduous fighting task. We shall inevitably come up against many difficulties on our way of advance. But we shall certainly be able to overcome all kinds of difficulties and reach our goal so long as we earnestly carry out the political line, policies, principles and methods of work formulated by Chairman Mao and have faith in and rely on the masses. We Communists, revolutionary workers and staff members, poor and lower-middle peasants and educated youth who have settled in the countryside have high aspirations and ability "to change our world by our own hands through hard struggle and build our as yet very backward countryside into a thriving and prospering paradise."

# Tanzania-Zambia Railway: Tracklaying Completed and Trial Run Starts

THE completion of tracklaying for the Tanzania-Zambia Railway and the beginning of its trial run was celebrated on October 23 at a grand ceremony at the new Kapiri Mposhi Station in Zambia's Central Province.

Tracklaying was finished last June; the trial run of both passenger and freight cars got started on October 23.

Among the over 5,000 people attending the ceremony were President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Second Vice-President and Prime Minister Rashid Kawawa of Tanzania, Secretary-General of Zambia's United National Independence Party (UNIP) A.G. Zulu, Zambian Prime Minister E.K.K. Mudenda, Central Committee members of UNIP and the Tanganyika African National Union, ministers and ranking officials of the two governments.

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Li Yao-wen, Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim in Zambia Tang Yung and Acting Leader of the Chinese Railway Working Team Chin Hui were at the ceremony.

It was also attended by workers and engineering and technical personnel of Tanzania, Zambia and China who took part in the railway construction and officials of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway authority.

Speeches were delivered at the ceremony by President Kaunda, Second Vice-President Kawawa and Ambassador Li Yao-wen.

The Zambian President said: "Now here before us is a dream come true." "Only yesterday, October 22, the first passenger service left Kapiri Mposhi for Dar es Salaam. The Tanzam Railway is one of the weapons for national defence, development and struggle for complete liberation."

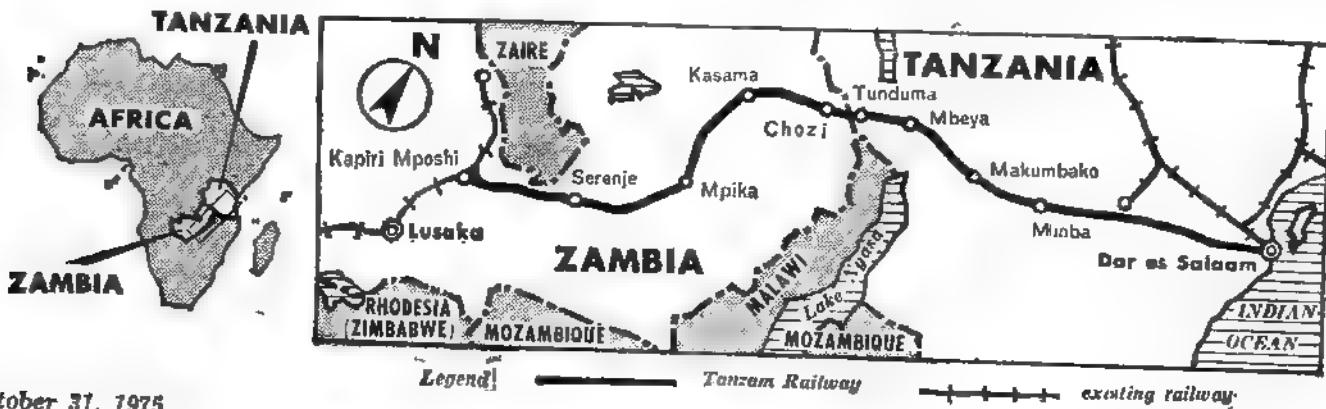
"This is an African railway. It links two independent African nations committed to African unity and



Along the Tanzam railway line.

African freedom. It is a further instrument for forging even stronger links between the Tanzanians and Zambians," Kaunda said.

"The Western mass media derisively treated the Tanzam Railway as a mere pipedream," he said. "Now





The Dar-es-Salaam Railway Station.

the railway is here. We pay tribute to the militant workers of Tanzania, China and Zambia for completing the construction of this railway ahead of schedule. This achievement is the product of the real hard work, sweat and toil of the united team of workers."

"The assistance from China under the great leader Chairman Mao," he added, "has been colossal." He expressed deep gratitude on behalf of the Tanzanian and Zambian people to Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people.

Second Vice-President Kawawa of Tanzania noted that the railway was built as a result of the joint decision of the Governments of Tanzania and Zambia and helped on terms of equality by the Government of the People's Republic of China. "It will make us [the two African countries] stronger; it will help — indeed has already begun to help — our economic development; and it removes the physical barrier between the people of Zambia and those of Tanzania."

He said: "This project is a demonstration of how the three developing countries can co-operate together and jointly overcome economic and engineering problems which were said to be insuperable without exorbitant cost. This railway has also brought the peoples of Zambia, Tanzania and China together."

He spoke highly of the hard work, the spirit of self-sacrifice and technical skill of the Chinese engineering and technical personnel that had been brought forth under the inspiration and leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China. He also paid tribute to and congratulated the Zambian and Tanzanian workers and technicians who

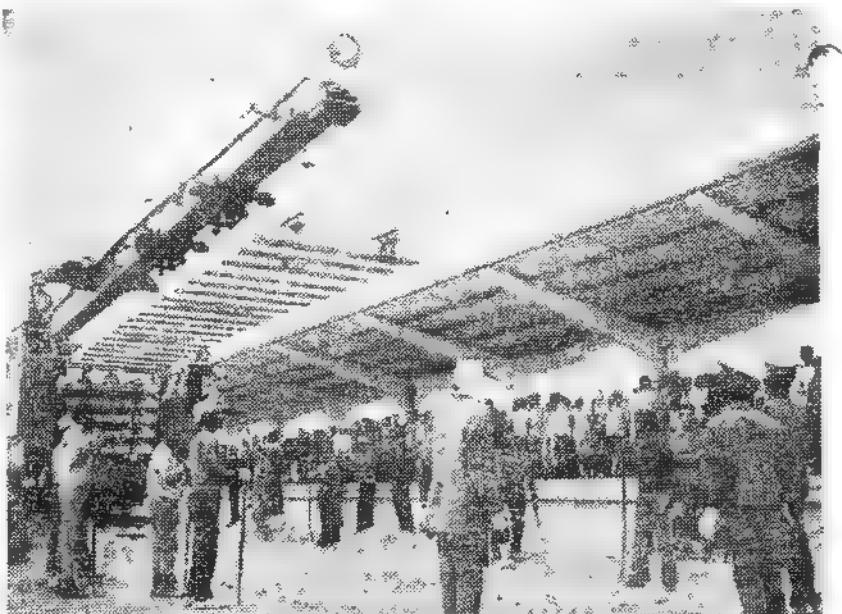
had worked hard and given devoted service to the common cause. He observed that, as a direct result of the construction of the railway, large groups of general and specialized technicians of the two countries have received the best kind of training. "Zambia and Tanzania need these people in many fields. Even when the railway has been completed, their new skills can help in other development work."

Kawawa called on the Tanzanian and Zambian peoples to keep high vigilance against enemy sabotage. "All workers and all other people who live along or near this railway must be constantly vigilant," he said.

On behalf of the Government and people of China, Ambassador Li expressed warm congratulations to the Governments and peoples of Zambia and Tanzania. He said: "This achievement of the Zambian and Tanzanian peoples has boosted the morale of the people and deflated the arrogance of the enemy. It has declared the complete bankruptcy of imperialist prophecies. Facts have proved that the African people are fully capable of building up their own countries independently once free from imperialist enslavement and domination."

The Chinese ambassador stressed that the successful construction of the railway "is mainly due to the

(Continued on p. 30.)



Tracklaying at the new Kapiri Mposhi Station.

# Soviet-U.S. Contention for Hegemony Will Inevitably Lead to World War

by Shen Chin

INTENSIFYING contention for world hegemony by the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, has brought greater turbulence to the world and the danger of a new world war is visibly growing.

## Rivalry for Military Superiority and Spheres of Influence

Full of rabid ambition, the Soviet social-imperialists in particular are going full speed ahead in their expansionist designs. They would like to swallow up the whole world in one gulp if they could. To overpower their rival militarily, they have plunged into feverish arms expansion and war preparations. Though their gross national product is only a little over half that of the United States, their military outlay actually is more. Under the signboard of "limiting nuclear weapons" and "preventing nuclear war," they have stepped up nuclear arms expansion. Their intercontinental ballistic missiles are 15 times those of 10 years ago. In the conventional armaments race, the Soviet social-imperialists have rushed ahead much faster. They have manufactured large quantities of tanks, planes and artillery pieces in the past few years, overall tonnage of naval ships is nearly double that of 10 years ago and total troop strength has increased to over 4,200,000. To show their ability to fight a war throughout the world, the Soviet social-imperialists stage incessant military exercises. In April this year they carried out a global naval exercise on an unprecedented scale involving more than 200 warships.

Responding to the threatening Soviet arms expansion challenge, the other superpower bragged that it would maintain a military position next to none and sizably increase its military spending. It has steeply pushed its military budget for fiscal 1976 to an all-time high of 94,000 million dollars.

Stalin pointed out: "The bourgeois states are furiously arming and rearming. What for? Not for friendly chats, of course, but for war." (Political Report of the Central Committee to the Sixteenth Congress of the C.P.S.U. — B.) Today, both superpowers have spent enormous amounts of money and manufactured such a mass of arms which can neither be eaten nor used as clothing. Why do they do this if not to launch a new world war?

In their rivalry for military superiority, the two hegemonic powers are at the same time engaged in a

feverish scramble for spheres of influence. From Europe to the Middle East, from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, nearly everywhere and every incident is overshadowed by the bitter Soviet-U.S. rivalry.

A continent of high strategic importance, Europe is the centre of fierce contention between the two superpowers. The old tsar Nicholas I of bygone days howled that the Russian monarch was the master of all Europe. Today, the Kremlin rulers, acting like the overlord of Europe, declare that their fate depends on the development of events in Europe. In a presumptuous attempt to devour Europe—a succulent piece of meat in the eyes of the Soviet gluttons—Moscow has deployed three-quarters of its armed forces, three-fifths of its air force, two-thirds of its medium-range missile bases and a greater part of its naval vessels in or around Europe. What is more, it is constantly replacing arms there with more up-to-date ones. Right now it is exerting itself to reinforce military dispositions on both flanks of the continent in a pincers movement against Western Europe. In the north, Soviet naval activities have been pushed to the Greenland—Iceland—Faeroe Islands line. To force its way into Southern Europe, the Soviet Union has considerably increased its military strength in the Mediterranean and is reaching out to the Balkan and Iberian Peninsulas. Soviet-U.S. contention for Europe has grown fiercer than ever since the "European security conference." Washington is trying to breach Eastern Europe and undermine the Soviet hold there, while Moscow takes great pains to break the West European union and estrange the West European countries from the United States. Thus, dark clouds are gathering over the whole European continent and fresh storms are in the offing.

Of high strategic importance, the Middle East region is also known as a "sea of oil" and is the focus of the bitter Soviet-U.S. contention. The two superpowers bared their fangs during the October Middle East War in 1973 and at one point were almost at each other's throat. After the October War the Soviet Union and the United States became locked in a tense and bitter political-diplomatic contest for the initiative in manipulating the so-called "peaceful settlement" of the Middle East question. Trying to outdo the other in selling arms to the Middle East, Moscow and Washington, have kept the region in a tense situation all along.

The Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean are an important theatre of maritime contention between the two hegemonic powers. To control these waters, the Soviet Union, besides permanently stationing many warships there, is doing its best to get military bases in the region. To offset this Soviet push, the United States is tightening political control over the region while steadily increasing the number of its warships there. Washington is also about to expand its Diego Garcia military base.

In Asia, the Soviet Union has used the opportunity provided by the U.S. withdrawal in defeat to worm its way into the region to carry out aggression and expansion. Since the "European security conference," it has been actively peddling its sinister "Asian collective security system" in the vain hope of "filling the vacuum" and covering up its vicious scheme of "making a feint to the East while attacking in the West." In Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world, the contention between the two hegemonic powers is sharpening daily.

#### **Danger of War Comes Mainly From Soviet Social-Imperialism**

All this fully shows that the fierce contention between the two hegemonic powers is the root cause of intranquillity in the world today. Tension mounts wherever they contend. Their contradictions are irreconcilable. Their contention can only result in one "gobbling up" the other. The so-called "balance of power," if anything, is only transient and superficial. It will not do to depend on such a "balance of power" to maintain peace. Soviet social-imperialism has a voracious appetite and is stretching its tentacles in all directions. It is more frantic and more dangerous than old-line imperialism. The danger of war today comes mainly from Soviet social-imperialism.

However, the Soviet revisionists are loudly singing the tune of "detente" and chanting "peace" psalms. They are energetically spreading a heavy fog of "detente" to lull the vigilance of their rival, deceive the people of the world and cover up their quickening pace towards world war.

Historical experience tells us that the usual trick of the imperialists is to use "detente," "disarmament," "peace" and similar high-sounding slogans as a smoke-screen to cover up their aims expansion and war preparations. Hitler pledged to the people throughout the world that Germany was completely willing to give up all offensive weapons because it did not want to attack other countries but only wanted to be secure. A German military goodwill mission was still on a visit in Poland a few days before the "blitz" against Poland, and a

German-Polish peace talk plan had been drawn up several hours before the invasion. Furthermore, fascist Germany annexed Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland by taking advantage of the notorious Munich agreement concluded with the British and French Governments. A German-British "declaration" was issued at the same time, pledging to eliminate differences through consultation in order to ensure European peace. British Prime Minister Chamberlain waved the "declaration" in glee, claiming that he had brought "peace in our time" to Europe. But shortly afterwards, Hitler occupied Czechoslovakia and Poland with his troops and declared war on Britain and France, thus starting World War II. The Soviet revisionists had several "talks" with Czechoslovak leaders on the eve of their invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. They had reached an agreement on the withdrawal of the Soviet troops that had taken part in a military "exercise" and had issued a communique on the talks about strengthening "friendship." But amidst the din of "friendship," the Soviet revisionists suddenly occupied Czechoslovakia with troops, adopting Hitler's stratagem of the "blitz" attack on Poland. All this historical experience is of much value to a clear understanding of the present international class struggle in its essence, despite the misleading appearance.

The danger of a new world war visibly confronts the people of the world today. Against this, the revolutionary people and many countries throughout the world are heightening their vigilance and strengthening their defence. Having suffered for many years from imperialist aggression and plunder, the Chinese people have long experienced the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the imperialists and have known it well. We do not believe in the imperialists' "nice words," nor are we afraid of their war threats. We will continue to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line and uphold proletarian internationalism. Together with the people of the third world countries, we unite with all the forces that can be united with and carry the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism through to the end. We will continue to abide by Chairman Mao's great strategic policy—"Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," and make effective preparations in real earnest against a new world war unleashed by the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The path ahead is full of twists and turns but the future is bright. Should imperialism and social-imperialism dare to launch a new world war, they will certainly be completely buried by the revolutionary people of the world who are prepared to fight in unity.

## **Moscow-Made Detente Panacea**

EXPLOITING the desire of the people of many countries for genuine relaxation in the international situation, the Soviet revisionists in recent years have arbitrarily described the tensions resulting from the contention between the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, for world supremacy as "continued detente" and the "irreversibility of detente." Their purpose is to benumb the people everywhere so that they can intensify aggression and expansion abroad.

One of the latest tricks by the Kremlin quacks is the "detente panacea." It is said that this can cure all diseases including social contradictions in today's world, such as class contradictions and contradictions among the imperialist countries, and the disease so treated can be cured in no time. The Soviet press publicizes this in a big way and Soviet diplomats peddle it everywhere. An article by Kvashnin and Nikoilaev in the Soviet journal *International Affairs* (issue No. 8, 1975, Russian edition) is an advertisement of this kind.

The authors make a big fanfare about the magic effect of the Moscow brand of detente, claiming that relaxation of international tension pushes ahead the people's revolution, favours the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism, helps overcome the economic crisis and even helps abolish laws which oppress the working class.

The authors assert: "Thanks to the relaxation of international tension, the political position of the most reactionary elements of the monopoly bourgeoisie has been weakened and sometimes they are excluded from political power, thereby opening up new possibilities for the working people in their struggle for their rights and democratic reforms." These words imply that as international tension has relaxed and the most reactionary elements of various countries have collapsed, the working class has the "possibilities" of taking this opportunity to seize power and achieve "its rights." This is supposed to be the first big healing effect of the Moscow-made panacea.

But what is the actual situation? Take the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, as an example. With their arms race and contention for world domination becoming ever fiercer, where can one find even the slightest indication of

detente? In both the Soviet Union and the United States, the political position of the most reactionary elements of the monopoly bourgeoisie has not been weakened, nor have these elements been excluded from political power. On the contrary, in the rivalry between the two super-powers, a handful of the most reactionary Soviet revisionists first of all have tried their utmost to tighten their rule and intensified their oppression of the working people. The authors' fallacy is a refurbished version of the revisionist theory of "peaceful transition." The aim is to lull the revolutionary fighting will of the working people and liquidate their struggle against the monopoly bourgeoisie. Here the "detente panacea," instead of having any healing effect, is extremely poisonous. Actually, it demands that the working class of various countries give up their revolutionary struggle and wait for "detente." Otherwise, they will have no "new possibilities" to "win their rights."

However, where there is oppression, there is resistance. This precisely provides new possibilities for the working people to struggle for their rights and democratic reforms.

The article goes on to say that relaxation of the tense situation is a "favourable premise" for "the various strata of society to grasp Marxist-Leninist ideas — the only correct theory," and that it "has offered broad possibilities for the further assertion of Marxist-Leninist ideology." In other words, it is claimed that only through detente can there be the "premise" and "broad possibilities" for the "various strata of society" to grasp Marxism-Leninism; without detente, the "various strata of society" will have no "favourable premise" and "broad possibilities" to grasp it. This is the second healing effect of Moscow's panacea.

The reality is that the sham detente and the set of fallacies advertised by the Soviet revisionists have not only poisoned the "various strata of society" but the working class of many countries as well, thereby making it impossible for them to distinguish Marxism-Leninism from revisionism and seriously undermining the possibilities for the broad masses of the people to grasp Marxism-Leninism. Only by exposing the Soviet revisionists' lies about detente, can the people better grasp Marxist-Leninist ideas, the only correct theory, and broad possibilities can be pro-

vided for the further assertion of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Taking detente as the "premise" and "broad possibilities" for "various strata of society" to grasp Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet authors have most shamelessly betrayed Marxism-Leninism. Marxism-Leninism has always spread and developed in the course of fierce class and national struggles. In the past hundred years and more since the birth of Marxism, no "continued detente" has ever existed. Instead there have been incessant wars and fierce class struggles. It is precisely in such situations that Marxism-Leninism has spread throughout the world. The history of the development of the international communist movement is an effective rebuttal of this revisionist fallacy.

The authors claim that "normalization of international relations is conducive to maintaining and, at times, even increasing employment." They allege that as the situation becomes relaxed, the Soviet Union will be able to place huge orders with the West and this will solve the unemployment problem in West European and North American countries. This is the third healing effect of the Soviet detente panacea.

This is absurd indeed. Has unemployment in many Western countries arisen from international tension and the lack of Soviet orders? Can Soviet orders solve the unemployment question brought about by the economic crisis inherent in the capitalist system? Have the Soviet revisionists not claimed that "detente" has "continued" for years? The Soviet Union has indeed begged for large loans and placed many orders in Western countries. But the number of unemployed in those countries has kept increasing and the jobless in many countries has reached a postwar high. This objective reality is a merciless mockery of the Soviet revisionists' fallacy.

Elementary Marxism-Leninism tells us that the inherent economic law of capitalism finds expression in economic crises and unemployment. This law is not subject to change by tension or relaxation in the international situation, nor by the amount of Soviet "orders." The fantastic idea invented by the Soviet revisionists is designed to cajole the working class and working people in Western countries out of their fight against the capitalist system and against the monopoly capitalists' attempts to shift the burden of the crisis on to others. If only they chant the psalm of "detente," they will be blessed with full employment the moment the "Soviet shopping list" arrives!

The authors also allege that the relaxation of tension facilitates abolishment of the capitalist countries' laws and decrees persecuting the workers. They assert: "The

new situation in the international relationship [meaning "detente"] is favourable to the struggles of the working class and its political organizations and trade unions for abolishing these laws." This is the fourth healing effect of Moscow's panacea. To support this preposterous idea, the authors go out of their way to cite last year's abolition of the British "industrial law" as an example. But this cannot help them in the least. Here again the Soviet revisionists are ridiculed by history. None of the Federal Republic of Germany's "emergency law," the U.S. "Taft-Hartley Act," the French law forcing strikers to return to work and similar laws in other countries referred to by the authors has been abolished. There are many examples which show that the reverse is true. The Indian ruling authorities, praised by the Soviet revisionists as the paragon of "democracy and progress," proclaimed a state of emergency and arrested large numbers of people just at the time when the "European security conference" (the high tide of detente, as the Soviet revisionists call it) was taking place in the latter half of June.

Feeling uneasy themselves, the authors state: "The bourgeoisie, taking advantage of the relaxation of tension, intends to realize their purpose of inveigling the masses out of the revolutionary struggles." This is a confession by the Soviet revisionists who, like a thief, act with a guilty conscience. It must be pointed out that the Soviet revisionists' ballyhoo about their sham detente to lull the people of various countries is precisely for the purpose of working hand in glove with the bourgeoisie to trick the masses out of the revolutionary struggles.

The authors claim: "In the face of the relaxation of tension, there is no point in continuing the arms race and increasing military budgets." Detente can help "save military expenditure" and therefore "provide for increased spending on social and economic welfare." This is the fifth healing effect of their panacea.

But history has long since torn this panacea to pieces. In the period of "continued detente," the Soviet military budget has soared to its highest level in history and surpassed that of the United States.

At the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on September 23, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said that "the 'position-of-strength' policy" "has been shelved for ever in the archives of history" thanks to the "detente" following the "European security conference." This is presumably the sixth healing effect of the panacea. What a blessing it is now that the new tsars have turned their swords into ploughshares and are no longer pursuing the "position-of-strength" policy! Unfortunately, while Gromyko was using these high-sounding phrases, the Soviet Union was busy carrying out rocket-tests in the Barents Sea, thereby

posing a threat to Northern Europe. What are people supposed to believe, Gromyko's sweet words or Soviet rockets in the Barents Sea? The booming of the rockets muffles the deceitful words of Gromyko, and the glare of the rockets shows up the hypocritical features of the Soviet revisionists. The myth of detente is once again exploded by its inventors.

The Moscow-made "detente panacea" is not a cure-all medicine. It is a sleeping-draught designed to lull the revolutionary people into a false sense of security. But the louder the new tsars hawk their quack medicine, the more the people who see through their trickery.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

## What Is Behind Increasing Soviet-Israeli Collusion?

SOVIET social-imperialism recently has entered into frequent contact with Israeli Zionism. Their relationship has grown from one of private contact to that of public intercourse, from meetings in a third country to exchange of visits by delegations, from contacts between representatives of "private circles" to talks between foreign ministers behind closed doors. With the development of bilateral relations, a great clamour has arisen about the resumption of diplomatic relations. What is the Soviet revisionists' real purpose in accelerating collusion with the Israeli aggressors? This is a question the people of the Arab and other third world countries are closely following.

The reason why the Soviet revisionists are anxious to make contact with Israel is that they want to enhance their position in the rivalry with the United States for Middle East domination. In recent years the Soviet revisionists have been in a wretched plight in the Middle East, having been expelled here and there. The Arab people have gradually seen through their ugly features of sham support and real expansion. The other superpower is energetically pushing shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East. This makes the Soviet revisionists think their position in the rivalry for domination there is weakening. Therefore, with growing impatience, they have stepped up their collusion with Israel to get more bargaining factors in the rivalry, overt or covert, with the other superpower.

Such a Soviet-Israeli collusion is not fortuitous. Moscow's breaking off diplomatic relations with Israel during the third Middle East war in 1967 was merely for show. Soon after this, Jews residing in the Soviet Union began swarming into Israel. This was like "a timely rain in a long spell of drought" for the Israeli Zionists who were then handicapped by an acute shortage of manpower. Worse still, in October 1973 when the Arab people broke through the state of "no war, no peace" imposed upon them by the two superpowers

and rose in resistance to the Israeli aggressors, the Soviet revisionists not only refused to supply the Arab nations with munitions, but also gave the green light to the Jews who wanted to emigrate from the Soviet Union, with the result that the immigration of Soviet Jews into Israel reached an all-time high. Many were recruited into the aggressor army as soon as they set foot on Israeli soil. The Israeli aggressors were deeply gratified by this generous aid from the Soviet revisionists and praised it profusely. After the October War, a large number of third world countries broke off diplomatic relations with Israel and pledged support for the Arab people's just struggle. The Israeli aggressors found themselves in dire straits and in a worse state of isolation than ever. Just at that time, the Soviet revisionists increased their contacts with the Israelis, both secret and open, which culminated in face-to-face talks between the Soviet and Israeli foreign ministers.

It is not difficult to see that Moscow wants the Israeli Zionists to continue their trouble-making in the Middle East so that it can fish in troubled waters, carrying out infiltration and expansion. Israel for its part cannot do without Soviet support in various forms every time it runs into difficulties. This support is necessary to Israel in achieving what it has called "an equilibrium between the superpowers in the Middle East," strengthening the position of Israeli Zionism and extricating itself from the state of unprecedented isolation. Thus, increasing Soviet-Israeli collusion is dictated by the needs of both sides.

Unworthy means points to an unworthy end. The Soviet revisionists may heap abuse on Israel one day, but they could greet it with a hearty handshake on another. At one moment, they may unctuously talk about their support to the Arab people including the Palestinians, but at the next moment, they may pour out a torrent of diatribes against them. Today, they

may back one to fight the other, but tomorrow, they may very well do the reverse. They can make about-faces all the time, but they will never deviate from their fundamental aim, namely, to put out the flames of the revolution of the Arab people including the Palestinians, undermine the solidarity among the Arab states and wrestle with the other superpower for spheres of influence, places of strategic importance and oil resources in the Middle East. Such is the essence of the change in Soviet-Israeli relations in the recent period.

It is very clear that the so-called complicated Middle East question is, in the final analysis, the disastrous result of the imperialist policies of aggression and expansion, and the aftermath of the fierce and many-sided contention between the two superpowers carried on against the will of the Arab people, the Palestinians included. The rivalry between the superpowers has cast its shadow on every aspect of the Middle East question. The present increasing collusion of the Soviet revisionists with the Israeli Zionists is the natural outcome of the new developments of the superpower contention in the Middle East.

To achieve their aim of aggression and expansion, the Soviet revisionists are capable of committing every evil. To oppose the Cambodian people's revolutionary struggle, they desperately hung on to the political corpse, the traitorous Lon Nol clique. To exert greater influence on the Northeast Asian region and sabotage the Korean people's revolutionary cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, they have flirted with the south Korean Pak Jung Hi clique, maintaining unusual relations with it. Now they have expressed goodwill to the Israeli aggressors. All this is determined by the reactionary nature of social-imperialism and shows the degradation and isolation of the Soviet revisionists.

But what the Soviet revisionists have done will be in vain. It is the just struggle of the Arab people including the Palestinians that determines their own destiny. The Arab people will certainly win victory in the struggle against superpower hegemonism and Zionism provided they strengthen their unity, heighten vigilance and persevere in struggle.

(“Renmin Ribao” Commentator, October 25)

## Reference Material for Study

# “Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of The Proletariat”: Questions and Answers (5)

We in Russia (in the third year since the overthrow of the bourgeoisie) are going through the first steps in the transition from capitalism to Socialism, or the lower stage of Communism. Classes have remained, and will remain everywhere for years after the conquest of power by the proletariat. Perhaps in England, where there is no peasantry (but where there are small owners!), this period may be shorter. The abolition of classes means not only driving out the landlords and capitalists — that we accomplished with comparative ease — it also means abolishing the small commodity producers, and they cannot be driven out, or crushed; we must live in harmony with them; they can (and must) be renouled and re-educated only by very prolonged, slow, cautious organizational work. They encircle the proletariat on every side with a petty-bourgeois atmosphere, which permeates and corrupts the proletariat and causes constant relapses among the proletariat into petty-bourgeois spinelessness, disunity, individualism, and alternate moods of exaltation and dejection. The strictest centralization and discipline

are required within the political party of the proletariat in order to counteract this, in order that the organizational role of the proletariat (and that is its principal role) may be exercised correctly, successfully, victoriously. The dictatorship of the proletariat is a persistent struggle — bloody and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and economic, educational and administrative — against the forces and traditions of the old society. The force of habit of millions and tens of millions is a most terrible force. Without an iron party tempered in the struggle, without a party enjoying the confidence of all that is honest in the given class, without a party capable of watching and influencing the mood of the masses, it is impossible to conduct such a struggle successfully. It is a thousand times easier to vanquish the centralized big bourgeoisie than to “vanquish” the millions and millions of small owners; yet they, by their ordinary, everyday, imperceptible, elusive, demoralizing activity, achieve the very results which the bourgeoisie need and which tend to restore the bourgeoisie. Whoever weakens ever so little the iron discipline of the party of the proletariat (especially during the time of its dictatorship),

actually aids the bourgeoisie against the proletariat.

V.I. Lenin: "Left-Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder (April-May 1920)

**Question:** In this passage Lenin stressed that the question of educating and remoulding the small producers is an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He pointed out that a long and arduous fighting task of the proletariat in defeating the bourgeoisie is educating and remoulding the small producers and resisting the petty-bourgeois spontaneous forces and the old society's force of habit which corrupt and influence the proletariat. And to fulfil this task, it is necessary to have the staunch leadership of a proletarian political party. Can we understand this quotation in this way?

**Answer:** Yes, that's right.

**Question:** Why is it necessary for the dictatorship of the proletariat to remould the small producers and combat petty-bourgeois spontaneous forces?

**Answer:** Small producers are the social base for engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie. They must be remoulded if classes are to be abolished. Erosion by petty-bourgeois spontaneous forces is a great danger to socialism. As members of the petty-bourgeoisie are both labourers and small proprietors, they have revolutionary spirit but are unsteady and wavering. Their characteristic drawbacks lie in their "spinelessness, disunity, individualism, and alternate moods of exaltation and dejection." Since the greater part of the proletariat comes from the bankrupt small producers, corruption by the small producers' spontaneous forces causes relapses of such petty-bourgeois malaise among some people in the proletarian ranks. The petty-bourgeois spontaneous forces and old practices are the force of habit of millions and tens of millions and, therefore, a most terrible force. It encircles, permeates and corrupts the proletariat on every side and thus becomes an important ideological source of engendering new bourgeois elements among part of the working class and of Party membership. In the absence of firm resistance against it, the petty-bourgeoisie, by its ordinary, everyday, imperceptible, elusive, demoralizing activity, will achieve the very results which tend to restore the bourgeoisie.

**Question:** How should the small producers be remoulded?

**Answer:** Though they are proprietors with spontaneous capitalist tendencies, they concurrently are labourers who are an ally in the proletarian revolution. Therefore, in dealing with them, we should never adopt the methods of expropriating and suppressing them and

driving them out; instead we must live in harmony with them and use democratic methods, methods of persuasion and education to remould them, guide them to take the socialist road and help them cast off the influence of the old force of habit and old traditions. This is an important policy that the proletariat should follow in uniting with the labouring people and defeating class enemies. Practice has proved that, led and educated by the proletariat, the petty-bourgeoisie can take the socialist road. But this can be achieved "only by very prolonged, slow, cautious organizational work." Just as Chairman Mao has said: "The serious problem is the education of the peasantry." (On the People's Democratic Dictatorship.) Throughout the historical period of socialism, the proletariat must make persistent efforts to imbue the peasantry with socialist ideas, criticize spontaneous capitalist tendencies, struggle against the petty bourgeoisie's old force of habit and carry the work of educating and remoulding small producers through to the end. To triumph over the encirclement and corruption by the force of habit of millions and tens of millions and guide the petty bourgeoisie into the orbit of the proletarian revolution, it is necessary to strengthen Party leadership, persist in educating the proletariat and other labouring people in the Marxist world outlook and exercise the strictest centralization and discipline within the political party of the proletariat. "Without an iron party tempered in the struggle, without a party enjoying the confidence of all that is honest in the given class, without a party capable of watching and influencing the mood of the masses, it is impossible to conduct such a struggle successfully."

**Question:** How should we understand Lenin's words that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is a persistent struggle . . . against the forces and traditions of the old society"?

**Answer:** Here Lenin comprehensively set forth the fighting tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and pointed to the complex nature of this struggle. The historical task of this dictatorship is to abolish classes. If this means driving out and crushing the landlords and capitalists, it can be accomplished with comparative ease. But on top of this, it is also necessary to remould the small producers and struggle against the petty bourgeois spontaneous forces and all the forces and traditions of the old society; this makes the fighting tasks a thousand times more difficult. Therefore, it is necessary to engage in various forms of struggle, including "bloody and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and economic, educational and administrative" struggles. In other words, an all-round dictatorship must be exercised over the bourgeoisie in all spheres.

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Ay, the working class is not severed by a Chinese Wall from the old bourgeois society. And when a revolution takes place, it does not happen as in the case of the death of an individual, when

the deceased person is simply removed. When the old society perishes, you cannot nail the corpse of bourgeois society into a coffin and lower it into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and poisons us.

V.I. Lenin: *Report to a Joint Session of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee, the Moscow Soviet of Workers', Peasants', and Red Army Deputies and the Trade Unions* (June 1918)

**Question:** What is the main idea to be grasped in studying this quotation from Lenin?

**Answer:** Lenin said this when he was making an analysis of the fact that part of the workers corrupted by the bourgeoisie went in for speculative activities at that time. In our study, we should make it a point to understand that after the old society perishes, its influence will remain for a long time and this is an important source of the emergence of new bourgeois elements. Therefore, the proletariat must strengthen its dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological field. And the working class also must remould itself and resist corruption by bourgeois ideas in the course of struggle.

**Question:** Why did Lenin say that after the old society perishes, its corpse disintegrates in our midst and rots and poisons us?

**Answer:** Though in socialist society the reactionary political system of the old society has been changed and capitalist private ownership has been transformed into socialist public ownership, it still retains the birth marks of the old society in many respects. The stench of these birth marks is everywhere. First of all, after the change of the old system, old ideas will still exist for a long time. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The social and economic system has changed, but reactionary ideas, the ideas of the bourgeoisie and the upper strata of the petty bourgeoisie, which have been left over from the old days and survive in the minds of a considerable number of people, cannot be changed immediately. This change takes time, and a very long time at that." Why a very long time? Because though people's ideology is a reflection of social being, it is relatively independent once it takes shape. After the emergence of a new economic system, therefore, a whole set of new ideas and new ideology cannot be immediately established and generally accepted. Moreover, the old ideas and old force of habit which survive in people's minds do not give way easily and are bound to match strength with the growing new ideas. On the other hand, the overthrown exploited classes still exist in socialist society and the petty bourgeoisie has just begun to be remoulded; economically there still are the remnants of private ownership and small production as

well as an eight-grade wage system, commodity system and exchange through money, and bourgeois right still exists to a serious extent with respect to people's relations. All these are the material basis for the continued existence and growth of the bourgeoisie and all kinds of old ideas. To consolidate and develop the socialist system, the proletariat must take the initiative in attacking the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and persist in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture.

**Question:** Why is it that the working class is not cut off by a Chinese Wall from the old bourgeois society? Why is it also necessary for the working class, the most advanced and revolutionary class, to strengthen its ideological remoulding?

**Answer:** In socialist society, the working class is made up of two parts, one is veteran workers, the other young workers. The veteran workers lived through the old bourgeois society. In the old society, they suffered from savage exploitation and oppression by the bourgeoisie and have thus acquired a firm revolutionary stand and proletarian revolutionary spirit in the course of struggle. They have fine revolutionary qualities. This is the basic aspect which constitutes the mainstream. But at the same time, the old ideas and practices of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie which predominated in the old society could contaminate them, leaving on them certain birth marks. Born in the new society, the young workers have been educated by the Party and the revolution since childhood and they have socialist political consciousness. This is the basic aspect and mainstream. But since the birth marks of the old society still exist in many respects in socialist society, the young workers are subject to corruption by bourgeois ideas and to influence by the old society's traditions.

In the socialist period, the struggle between corruption of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie and counter-corruption by the proletariat is a long one. To subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, the landlord and capitalist classes and their agents Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and their kind have never for a single day slackened their efforts to use the hangovers of the old society to poison the proletariat. The petty-bourgeois spontaneous forces also continuously corrupt the proletariat. Precisely because of this, part of the working class and of the Party membership is liable to take to the bourgeois style of life and even degenerate into new bourgeois elements. In the face of this reality, members of the working class must consciously study Marxism, remould themselves in the course of the great struggle to transform society and always be ready to smash the attacks by the bourgeoisie's sugar-coated bullets. This is an extremely important question related to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and ensuring that our Party and state will never change their political colour.

(To be continued.)

# ROUND THE WORLD

## INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION CONFERENCE

### Preparatory Meeting in Paris

The preparatory meeting for the conference on international economic co-operation was held in Paris in mid-October. It was attended by representatives from Algeria and six other developing countries, and those from the European Economic Community, Japan and the United States.

The Final Declaration issued by the preparatory meeting said that the participants agreed that the conference on international economic co-operation would be convened at the ministerial level in Paris on December 16, 1975.

It stated that eight industrialized countries or groups and 19 developing countries would attend the conference.

Commissions on energy, raw materials, development and financial affairs will be set up at the forthcoming conference.

The preparatory meeting witnessed a struggle between representatives of the developing countries on the one hand and those of the United States and other industrialized countries on the other over the functions of the four proposed commissions. This struggle remains in essence one of whether to establish a new, equitable international economic order or to preserve the outmoded and inequitable one.

The U.S. representative tried to limit the functions of the commissions and the contents of their discussions to such an extent as to benefit his own country. For example, he insisted that the commission on energy should confine its discussion to oil prices and "security of supply and markets for oil and oil products," while the developing countries want-

ed it to cover other energy problems in addition to oil and stood for guaranteeing "the development and the conditions of the supply and demand of energy, including the protection of the purchasing power of the returns of the energy exports [of the developing countries]." The United States was especially unwilling to touch on the reform of the international monetary system, regarding it as beyond the power of the commission on financial affairs, which, it held, could only discuss financial issues related to the work of other commissions. It argued that monetary questions should be left to the relevant international organizations. The developing countries held that the work of the commission on financial affairs should cover all participating countries' "international monetary problems, particularly investment, financial flux and the protection of the real value of financial deposits, especially those of the oil exporting countries." They also maintained that the commission on raw materials should discuss "the raising of the purchasing power of the third world's export earnings" and other questions, while the United States asked for "enhancement of long-run supply of raw materials."

Thanks to the developing countries' perseverance in unity and struggle and France's good offices, it was written into the Final Declaration that "any delegation may raise any subject relevant to the themes of the dialogue for discussion in the commissions" and that "the four commissions should function in parallel and that the results of their work are linked and should be submitted to the ministerial conference."

In his closing speech, Louis de Guiringaud, technical chairman of the preparatory meeting, said: "On the arduous way to international co-operation, we have just accomplished a step, modest perhaps" but "signif-

icant" in "creating the conditions of dialogue."

### PANAMA CONVENTION

### Latin American Economic System Established

Twenty-three Latin American and Caribbean countries on October 17 signed a convention on the establishment of a Latin American economic system (SELA).

Known as the Panama convention, the document was the product of a ministerial meeting.

SELA, the convention noted, "is a permanent regional organization of consultation, co-ordination, and joint economic and social promotion." Its fundamental objectives are: "Promote intraregional co-operation for accelerating the economic and social development of its members; promote a system of consultation and co-ordination for the adoption of common positions and strategies on economic and social problems in international organizations or at international meetings, as well as before other countries or groups of countries."

It pointed out that SELA seeks to promote an overall, self-sustaining and independent development through the following actions: To make the best use of the region's natural, human, technical and financial resources by encouraging the establishment of Latin American multinational companies; promote the production and supply of farm, energy and other basic products to a satisfactory level, with special attention paid to food supply; promote the processing of raw materials of the member states within the region, establishment of complementary industries, intraregional trade and export of manufactured goods; devise the new mechanism and means and reinforce the existing ones of raw material exporting organizations that would enable the member states to obtain remunerative prices and guarantee stable markets for their exported basic and manufactured products and increase their negotiating power; study and propose measures to ensure that transnational companies be subjected to the re-

gion's development objectives and the national interests of the member states.

It added: "SELA's actions will be based on the principles of equality, sovereignty, national independence, solidarity, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, and respect for the differences in the political, economic and social systems."

SELA's permanent secretariat will be based in Caracas, capital of Venezuela.

Before signing the convention, Panamanian Minister of Planning and Economic Policy Nicolas Ardito Barletta said that at a historical moment when the existing international economic order is undergoing a rapid change and a new economic relationship beneficial to the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the people of the developing countries is being sought, the co-ordination among SELA member states is of important significance. Their co-operation is also helpful in the consolidation of their national sovereignty and independence.

#### **YUGOSLAVIA-ITALY**

#### **Frontier Agreement**

In his October 1 report to the Federal Assembly, Milos Minic, Vice-President of the Federal Executive

Council of Yugoslavia and Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said that the agreement reached recently between the Yugoslav and Italian Governments has thoroughly delimited the frontier between the territories of the two countries in the Trieste area and the frontier in the waters of the Gulf of Trieste, thereby completely settling their long-standing dispute over the border issue. In addition, the two countries have reached agreements on the protection of national minorities and solutions to the questions of citizenship and property of the inhabitants in the border areas as well as the strengthening of economic co-operation.

Milos Minic said that these agreements are of great importance to the peoples of Yugoslavia and Italy and that they will completely settle the issues left over from World War II and lay the foundation for the steady development of all-round co-operation between the two countries.

The new agreement was welcomed by Yugoslav public opinion. The Yugoslav paper *Politika* said on October 3 that the agreement reached between the two governments has ruled out one possibility of interference by a third party in the relations of neighbouring countries bor-

dering on the Adriatic Sea. Another Yugoslav paper *Borba* pointed out that the agreement will have positive effect on the establishment of good relations between other Mediterranean and Balkan countries.

In his report to the Chamber of Deputies, Italian Foreign Minister Rumor said that the new agreement provided a favourable prerequisite for further developing and strengthening mutual relations between the two countries. It "is not only for the basic interests of economic co-operation but also for those of political co-operation."

The border issue in the Trieste area was one left over from World War II. The peace treaty with Italy signed in 1947 created the free territory of Trieste. The area was divided into two zones, with zone A placed under British-U.S. administration and zone B under Yugoslav administration, pending the appointment of a territorial governor. The partition continued, however, as agreement could not be reached on the selection of a governor. The London memorandum of 1954, which provided the transfer of zone A to Italian control and zone B again to Yugoslavia, had provisions concerning administrative powers without any stipulations with respect to proprietary rights.

(Continued from p. 20.)

consistent and warm concern and encouragement of the President of Zambia and the President of Tanzania, the all-out co-operation and concrete help given by the two governments as well as local leaders at various levels, the diligence, valour and strenuous struggle of all Zambian and Tanzanian staff and workers who built the railway, the close co-operation between the Zambian and Tanzanian friends on the one hand and the Chinese technical and engineering personnel on the other, and the enthusiastic support from the broad masses of people along the railway line." "What the Chinese technical and engineering personnel have done in the process of the railway construction is only what they should do and is the bounden internationalist obligation of the Chinese people," he said.

Beginning from Dar-es-Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, the Tanzam Railway runs through Mlinba,

Makumbako, Mbeya and Tunduma to enter Nakonde in Zambia, and via Kasama, Mpika, Serenje and Mkushi to join the existing Zambian railway at Kapiri Mposhi. Totalling over 1,860 kilometres, it is about 976 kilometres long on Tanzanian territory and around 884 kilometres on Zambian soil.

An agreement on the railway's construction was signed between the Governments of China, Tanzania and Zambia in the Chinese capital in September 1967. Construction started in October 1970. This engineering project consists mainly of over 80 million cubic metres of earth and stone work, tracklaying with a total length of more than 2,000 kilometres, construction of 300-odd bridges, building of some 8,000 metres of tunnels and more than 2,200 culverts, one rolling stock and locomotive repair works in Dar-es-Salaam and another in Mpika, and attached buildings with a total floorspace of close to 400,000 square metres, in addition to many engineering works to protect the railway beds.

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## **Peking's Petrochemical Products**

ONE of China's leading modern petrochemical industrial bases, the Peking General Petrochemical Works is making an increasingly great contribution to the country.

Its total output value last year was nine times the capital's total industrial output value in 1949. Funds accumulated for the state by the works in the five years since it was put into operation have doubled the total state investments in it.

This petrochemical complex alone now supplies more than 20 of China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions with over 50 varieties of high-quality oil products, including gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oil and paraffin, which also are exported to a number of countries and regions. This is a sharp contrast with old China when nearly all petrochemical products had to be imported.

Some 20 kinds of chemical raw materials important for China's economic and national defence construction, such as phenol, acetone and polystyrene, are in serial production here. Synthetic rubber, the supply of which had been cut off by the social-imperialists, has been turned out in large quantities. With its plastics, chemical fertilizers and aqua ammonia and other products, the Peking General Petrochemical Works has helped boost agricultural production and the market in the capital.

Heavy oil and liquefied petroleum gas, two by-products from oil refining, have been in constant supply to factories and inhabitants in Peking and other places. At present, some 1.2 million inhabitants in the capital

are using L.P.G. as cooking fuel and a number of power plants and steel mills are using heavy oil in production.

Located in gully land covering some 30 square kilometres, the works is the biggest project undertaken in Peking since liberation. It has completed eight factories, erected 18 sets of petrochemical installations and built some ancillary projects serving production, in addition to housing and other welfare facilities with over 300,000 square metres of floorspace. All this was designed and constructed by relying on China's own efforts, and with domestic-made equipment at that. The plant now is building a number of larger and more complicated projects and work on putting up five new sets of installations is in full swing.

## **Worker-Doctors**

OVER 1,200 worker-doctors of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company in Peking are making the rounds of its workshops. Their warm-hearted service has won praises from their fellow workers and staff members.

These doctors, selected from among ordinary workers of the iron-smelting, steel-making and steel-rolling shops, first received three to six months' training at the company hospital, after which they continued to improve their skill through practice. They treat minor illnesses and injuries of workers, staff and their family members during breaks or in their spare time, but they do not receive any extra pay.

Every day after knocking off, a worker-doctor at the coking plant makes home calls to give acupunc-

ture treatment. In the last two years, a dozen chronic patients treated by him have taken a turn for the better. Workers in the transport department and a steel plant often suffer from backache and pains in the legs. To find an effective treatment, a worker-doctor went to many places to learn from the medical experience of others. By combining massage with medicinal treatment, he has gained fairly good results in most of the 700 such cases which he has handled in the last five years or so. Now many worker-doctors of the company have mastered this method. Those at a steel plant have learnt from the advanced experience of a P.L.A. clinic in curing burns mainly with herbal medicine. The lesions heal fast without leaving scars.

With the accent on prevention, a new situation has been brought about in the company's health service. Knowledge about the prevention and treatment of diseases is disseminated by means of blackboard newspapers, a small leaflet *The Worker-Doctor* and the wired broadcasting system. Last summer worker-doctors and workshop health centres co-operated in dispensing herbal decoctions prescribed for preventing sunstroke and dysentery, with good results.

Like barefoot doctors in the rural areas, worker-doctors in this and many other industrial enterprises strike deep roots among the labouring people. Their efforts have played a positive role in health protection and improving the medical and health work in factories and mines. In one mining area of the Chiaotso Coal Mine in central China, there are over 80 worker-doctors looking after more than 10,000 workers and their family members.

In Wuhsi, a medium-sized industrial city in east China, more than 400 factories and mines have their own worker-doctors.

# Radio Peking

Schedule for English language transmissions  
beginning October 31, 1975

	GMT	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Kc/s
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	00:00-01:00 01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.) 20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	30, 25 42, 30, 25, 24	9940, 11675, 11945 7120, 9780, 9940, 11945, 12055
	02:00-03:00 03:00-04:00 12:00-13:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.) 22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.) 07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 24 42, 30 25	7060, 9940, 12055 7120, 9780 11685
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	03:00-04:00 04:00-05:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.) 20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31, 30, 25, 24 31, 30, 25, 24	9460, 9940, 11650, 12055 9460, 9940, 11650, 12055
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	08:30-09:30 09:30-10:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
		19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
SOUTHEAST ASIA	12:00-13:00 13:00-14:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	47, 39, 31, 25	6290, 7660, 9480, 11650
		20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	47, 39, 31, 25	6290, 7660, 9480, 11650
SOUTH ASIA	14:00-15:00 15:00-16:00 18:00-19:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi) 20:00-21:00 (Dacca) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)	41, 40, 30	7315, 7470, 9860
		20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi) 21:00-22:00 (Dacca) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	41, 40, 30	7315, 7470, 9860
		23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	16:00-17:00 17:00-18:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39, 30	7620, 9860
		19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39, 30	7620, 9860
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	19:30-20:30 20:30-21:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) 19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) 20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	42, 39, 31	7075, 7620, 9470
		19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 22:30-23:30 (Cairo)	42, 39, 31	7075, 7620, 9470
EUROPE	20:30-21:30 21:30-22:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 43, 39	6270, 6860, 7590
		22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 43, 33	6270, 6860, 9030